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TALK OF TURNABOUT IN U.S. RELATIONS 'UNJUSTIFIED'

PM271540 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

["Publicist's Reflections" by Vadim Zagladin: "World Faced With a Choice"]

[Text] The last days of December...time to sum up results. You cannot help starting to mull over everything that has filled the last 52 weeks. You recall what has happened and how things have been. A picture of events that now belong to history is gradually recreated. A portrait of the outgoing year emerges, as it were....

However, everyone knows that a portrait is not necessarily identical with the original. The extent of a portrait's resemblance to the original depends on many factors: on the artist's intentions, the quality of his chosen material, his working conditions, and , of course, his skill. However, the main point is that a portrait is static but the original is constant movement, be it a person or the outgoing year.

To come to 1984, it has certainly been a particularly dynamic and lively year, and since it has been lively, it has been extremely complex, complicated, and contradictory. The year has seen many hundreds and thousands of events. Some sheets of its calendar have been bright and joyful, and others have been marked by losses and even tragedies.

If we confine ourselves to just one angle -- the general course of world events (and everybody has a special interest in this nowadays) -- it can be said that on the whole, the outgoing year has above all been a year when the headlong arms race cranked up by the West, especially the U.S. military-industrial complex, has continued.

Let us recall that the year began with the missile fever in Europe. On the very eve of 1984, lethal new American means of mass destruction aimed at the heart of our socialist countries appeared on European soil. And their deployment is continuing.

But matters were not confined to Europe. This year American Tomahawks have also appeared in the Far East, on ships of the U.S. Navy. Preparations are swiftly under way in the United States for the deployment of new strategic monsters there -- MX missiles (the intention is seemingly to deploy 100 of them, but 2 and 1/2 times that number have been ordered "just in case..."). A totally new danger has also emerged -- the first types of "star wars" weapons have been tested in space....

Let us speak plainly: a process of material preparation for war is under way. All the records previously set by imperialism have been smashed along this road.

The hope that is pinned on this whole dance of death is elementary: that of securing a change in the correlation of military forces and the smashing of the existing approximate strategic military parity between the socialist community and NATO, and then, using that superiority, of forcing it to throw itself on the "victor's" mercy, so to speak....

As well as this there were other calculations. Are the peoples of the former colonies refusing to abandon the struggle for freedom? Then break their will by force. Hence, the undeclared wars against Afghanistan and Nicaragua. Hence also, the provocations against Kampuchea and Angola, the crude pressure on the Latin American countries, and the brigandage in the Near East. Are the U.S. allies resentful of the tyranny of American capital? Under the conditions of a confrontation, it will be easier to break their will, too.

When you take all this into account, after a while you begin to wonder: If the logic of the year was the logic of violence, military violence and all other kinds, why did Washington, essentially as early as January 1984 and increasingly with the passage of time, simultaneously speak of peace? Why did it go on about its wish not only to reduce armaments, but even to eliminate them? Why has the word "talks" been constantly on its lips? And why, responding to our country's initiative, did it agree to a meeting between its secretary of state and the Soviet foreign minister?

As we have already said, the year was complicated. The above only confirms this fact. But what evoked the seemingly incompatible impulses in American policy?

It is not hard to give a simple answer to this question. The contradictions in the policy of the West and, above all, of Washington, stem from the fact that nowadays the world is not one-sidedly dominated by those who gamble on the policy of strength. Today's world is one that is making a gradual, slow, uneven, but inexorable transition to socialism. The section of the world that has long since embarked on this new path of historical development has become a mighty bastion of peace and social justice. The correlation of forces in the international arena is by no means in favor of war and violence. It is increasingly in favor of peace and social and national liberation. And the peoples are an important element in this new correlation of forces. The peoples, who before [the] October [Revolution] used to be the silent object of policy, are now its active and very strong-minded subject. In other words, in today's world, imperialism is not omnipotent; that is the explanation of the zigzags of its policy.

The explanation that we have offered is correct. All the same, it is too "mathematical." It is a formula that needs to be given concrete expression. After all, the new formula that needs to be given concrete expression. After all, the new correlation of forces and the peoples' activeness are not an abstraction, but a living reality that has been manifested in very specific and sometimes turbulent events.

Let us begin with the fact that the American and NATO plan for smashing the strategic military parity failed throughout the year now ending. The Soviet Union and its allies proved once again with the utmost cogency that they will not allow this parity to be smashed. Socialism is capable of defending itself, and it is effectively defending itself. The retaliatory measures by the USSR, the GDR, and the CSSR in Europe designed to parry the threat created by the American Pershing and cruise missiles, as well as the Soviet measures associated with the development of long-range cruise missiles, thwarted Washington's military-political calculations. This alone gave the White House food for thought....

However, besides changing the present parity, the American plan for an arms race also has another "objective": It is aimed at creating serious economic difficulties for the socialist countries, thereby undermining the internal strength of their system. This is openly and cynically stated in writing and by word of mouth. However, here, too, there was nothing but disappointment.

Of course, defense efforts by no means make it easier for us to fulfill our plans for peaceful creation. However, socialism possesses enormous internal potential. The year 1984 has cogently demonstrated that imperialism has been unable to secure any "slowing" of the socialist countries' development. On the contrary, in the last 2 years, the growth rate of national income in the socialist community countries has been 50 percent higher than in the preceding 2 years.

But perhaps Washington has succeeded in intimidating the countries and peoples struggling for their independence and in deflecting them from the true path? Again no! The peoples and countries that have been subjected to aggression (be it declared or secret) are continuing their struggle in the firm determination that they will win the battle. The people of little Nicaragua, which has proudly accepted the bellicose challenge of a great imperialist power, are universally admired.

Nor have the transatlantic state's relations with its European allies and Japan improved. The economic contradictions caused by the American monopolies' shameless desire to place a heavy yoke on the allies are becoming increasingly profound and more and more often are surfacing in the form of acute conflicts. The main point is that the West European states are expressing less and less readiness to support Washington's militarist military-political course, which is dangerous to the peoples. Of course, these countries' leading circles have by no means abandoned the struggle against socialism and have not become adherents of socialism. However, they believe that the path that the White House and the Pentagon have chosen for this struggle entails too many dangers.

Yes, the United States certainly did not achieve any tangible successes in the sphere of foreign policy during the previous 4-year period (although the State Department is claiming the reverse). And -- the main point -- the United States did not take a single step in the direction of ending the arms race. In this the present administration differs sharply from its predecessors, both Republican and Democrat.

Washington had to ponder all this, especially as the year now ending was a presidential election year. In fighting for reelection, the president could not avoid uttering peace-loving words: After all, in public opinion polls more than 80 percent of the American citizens advocated an end to the arms race and the restoration of normal relations with the Soviet Union... .

All this, taken together, forced the administration to maneuver. It forced it to accept the USSR's proposal for a meeting between the two countries' foreign ministers in order to agree on the content, character, and aims of possible new talks.

We emphasize: POSSIBLE [capitalized word published in boldface] talks, because the ministers' meeting still does not constitute talks. And no one knows how it will go: Judging by the latest reports, a struggle is still proceeding in Washington over the instructions to be given to the secretary of state... .

So the talks of a "turnabout" that is being heard in some quarters is unjustified. There is not yet a turnabout, although our country, the Soviet Union, and our allies and friends are ready for such a turnabout, are ready for positive, fruitful dialogue, especially about the nonmilitarization of space and radical reduction of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. We are even prepared to go further: The Soviet Union's aim is to exclude the possibility of nuclear war and totally prohibit and eliminate nuclear weapons.

But the will of not one side but two is needed for a turnabout. And talk of a wish to hold talks is being heard from the other side, but at the same time talk of different kind can be heard from there: Secretaries Weinberger and Shultz and Ambassador Nitze (who conducted the talks in Geneva so ingloriously) are now literally competing with one another in finding various words to justify the policy of strength and the course of using strength as a means of blackmail. And, as we have already said, the words do not remain simply words... .

The contradictoriness that has characterized American policy in the year now ending still remains. Therefore, we repeat, as yet there is no turnabout. But there is the chance of one. In essence, as the world enters 1985 it has before it two possible paths: One is the continuation of confronation, with all the ensuing consequences; the other is talks and a return to normal interstate relations between countries with different social systems. Thus next year will witness a crucial choice.

We Soviet people have no doubts: the choice must be in favor of peace, talks, the reduction of armaments, and the organizations of normal, peaceful relations between countries. Our diplomacy will work for this. All Soviet people will work for this.

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES NEED TO PREVENT 'STAR WARS'

PM281042 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For Space Without Weapons"]

[Text] Since ancient times, mankind has striven to comprehend the secrets of the universe. Our country is known as the pioneer of space research. The world's first artificial earth satellite was launched by the Soviet Union. The first man in space was a compatriot of ours: the Communist Yuriy Gagarin. On the day of his historic flight, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government urged that new scientific achievements be used for man's benefit and placed not at the service of war, but at the service of peace and the peoples' security.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted, "consistently advocates that space always be an arena for fruitful cooperation, not military confrontation. The realities of life are such that space free of weapons is now one of the immutable conditions for lasting peace on earth. We proceed from this and naturally want other countries to adhere to the same position, the only reasonable position."

On the USSR's initiative, near-earth space has become a sphere of mutually advantageous international cooperation. Scientific and applied research is successfully conducted within the framework of the socialist countries' "intercosmos" program. Emissaries from many countries have worked harmoniously aboard our manned Salyut stations -- peaceful scientific laboratories. The docking in orbit of the Soyuz and Apollo, Soviet and American spacecraft, showed the real potential for joint research by states with different social systems. There are broad prospects for fruitful international cooperation in space that would help to solve global problems: the rational utilization of the planet's natural riches, the protection of the environment, the elimination of disease, and the growth of the population's living standards.

However, contrary to the peoples' wishes, aggressive circles of imperialism, primarily American imperialism, are nurturing plans to militarize near-earth space and turn it into an arena for an unrestrained arms race and a potential theater of military operations. The Pentagon began to prepare programs for using space for military purposes back in the late fifties. The current Washington administration is placing emphasis on the accelerated implementation of such programs. Expenditure on the development of schemes for various systems of antisatellite and other space weapons is increasing sharply. The White House recently decided to create a joint space command of the U.S. Armed Forces.

An antimissile defense system with space-based elements is being developed in the United States. Pentagon strategists hope to use this system as a cover to acquire the ability to inflict nuclear strikes on the other side while avoiding retriubtion. Although the hopes of achieving military superiority and securing impunity for aggression are groundless, the very preparation of "star wars" is extremely dangerous for the cause of universal peace. This is acknowledged by many experts and political figures in the United States and other NATO countries.

Unless a reliable barrier is placed in its way, the militarization of space will cancel out everything that has previously proved possible to achieve in the arms limitation field, spur the arms race along other avenues, and sharply increase the threat of nuclear war. Such a dangerous process must be averted before it becomes irreversible -- and urgently!

For many years, the USSR has been waging an active struggle to prevent the militarization of space. Back in 1958, immediately after the first artificial earth satellites were put into orbit, our country raised the question of banning the use of outer space for military purposes at the United Nations.

Important international accords that paved the way for further efforts aimed at solving this problem were reached on the Soviet Union's initiative. The question of preventing the militarization of space has not been placed on the agenda of international life in all its magnitude.

The Soviet Government urges a permanent ban on the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth and also from the earth with respect to objects in space. It proposes the prohibition and elimination of the entire class of space strike weapons, including space-based antisatellite and antimissile systems, and likewise of any ground-, air-, or sea-based systems designed to destroy objects in space.

The USSR backs up its concrete proposals with practical actions. Our country unilaterally announced a moratorium on putting antisatellite weapons into space as long as the United States and other states do so as well.

The constructive Soviet initiatives meet with the widespread support of peace-loving states and peoples. The 39th UN General Assembly session almost unanimously adopted a resolution urging the exclusion of space from the arms race (150 states voted in favor, with only the United States abstaining). This document reflects the essence of the Soviet proposal submitted for examination by the assembly "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes for the Benefit of Mankind." The voting at the United Nations confirmed that the world community considers the prevention of the militarization of near-earth space a most urgent task requiring solution without delay.

Fully determined to achieve substantial progress [seryeznyy sdvig] in the cause of reducing the danger of war, the USSR is going into the new Soviet-American talks it has proposed with a view to reaching mutually acceptable accords on the whole package of interlinked questions relating to nuclear and space weapons.

The Soviet Union is prepared for the most radical solutions to make it possible to advance along paths leading to the ending of the arms race. It is particularly important to prevent it from being shifted into space.

There must be no place for instruments of death either on earth or in space -- this is the will of Soviet people and all peace-loving peoples.

U.S. SPACE WEAPONS PLANS UNDERMINE STABILITY

LD271623 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1443 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 27 December (TASS) -- Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst, writes:

In the last few weeks in Washington, public challenges have been issued to reexamine the existing definition of the concept of "destabilization of the strategic situation," and even to study the question of whether it can be averted at all.

The question of the essence of strategic stability and destabilization is not only of theoretical significance. Highly placed representatives of the current U.S. Administration are raising it no way out of a desire to make their contribution to theory on ways of averting nuclear war and maintaining peace. The fact is that according to the generally accepted definition, the implementation of U.S. plans for deploying wide-scale space-based antimissile defense and the programs of siting U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe with a flight time of 6-12 minutes to important sites on USSR territory falls in the category of destabilizing actions, that is, actions that increase the threat of nuclear war.

In official U.S. documents published up to the year 1981, it was stated that the deployment of powerful weapons systems that threaten the annihilation of the other side's forces at the first strike, as well as of means that guarantee the attacking state a relatively safe execution of a disarming strike, is destabilizing. Such armaments increase the temptation to use strategic nuclear armaments.

"Stability presupposes that the strategic balance of forces should not be subject to major alterations as a result of technical innovations or technical breakthroughs," says a report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prepared several months before Reagan occupied the White House. This same report stresses that the U.S. rejection of a Soviet-American treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems "would undermine the strategic balance and could lead to the intensification of rivalry in the creation of both offensive and defensive weapons."

The present U.S. Administration's desire to "reexamine" the definition of the concept of stability reflects Washington's orientation of masking the aggressive essence of "Reagan's initiative in the sphere of strategic defense" and rejecting a treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems, which is an effective barrier in the path of the United States unleashing an arms race in space.

MATYASH SURVEYS WESTERN PRESS ON SPACE WEAPONS

LD271342 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 27 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash writes:

During the recent period the world public has been more and more worried by the threat of space becoming a new arena of the arms race because of the plans for "star wars" hatched by the United States. Even Washington's closest NATO allies disapprove of the spread of the arms race to space and want space exploration to serve the progress of world civilisation. Despite all the assurances of the U.S. Administration that the "star wars" program is just in the exploratory stage, it cannot dispel the fears caused by the plans to militarise space.

All the sensible people in the world are virtually unanimous that the militarisation of space is a threat to the whole of mankind. The British DAILY TELEGRAPH, for instance, today published an article stressing that the main problem facing the United States today is to keep its promise to the allies to conduct serious talks on space weapons while going ahead with its program of the development of a space-based military system at an estimated cost of 26 billion dollars. The newspaper says that the problem of space can be effectively resolved only if real progress is achieved in the talks on nuclear disarmament.

Reagan misunderstands the nature of the challenge posed by "star wars" defence, THE NEW YORK TIMES says today. Unlike the landing on the moon, which was merely a battle with the laws of gravity, the "star wars" shield would make the Soviet Union take resolute countermeasures. THE WASHINGTON POST for its part points out the U.S. Administration's disregard for the opinion of U.S. allies that it is inadmissible to militarise space.

The prevention of the militarisation of space is a problem the solution of which brooks no delay. Answering questions from a correspondent of the American T.V. company NBC, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko mentioned the conclusion of an agreement to prevent the militarisation of space along with other urgent problems of ending the arms race. It depends on the solution of this problem whether space will contribute to the good of man or becomes a source of formidable danger to him.

It is perfectly obvious that strike weapons of any kind -- conventional, nuclear, laser, particle-beam or any other weapons -- must not be introduced to and deployed in outer space.

The USSR offered the USA a radical solution to this problem, namely, the prohibition and elimination of the entire rnage of space-based strike weapons, including anti-satellite and anti-missile space-based systems, and also any ground-, air- or sea-launched weapons intended to hit targets in space.

In short, the Soviet Union stands for outlawing forever the use of force in space, from space against targets on earth and from earth against targets in space.

The Soviet initiative testifies to the readiness of our country to make every effort to prevent the world from becoming involved in another round of the arms race.

SETUNSKIY CITES SCIENTISTS' BOOK ON 'STAR WARS'

LD272236 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

The military plans of the White House are directed, as a matter of fact, at derailing the whole process of arms control as a result of cancelling the ABM treaty, launching a new round of the offensive weapons race and spreading it to outer space. This well-reasoned conclusion is contained in the book "Fallacy of Star Wars" prepared by a team of experts belonging to the authoritive Union of Concerned Scientists.

Behind Washington's propaganda attempts at justifying this dangerous policy are the sinister plans of launching the first nuclear strike. The programme for building a large-scale anti-missile defence system, the book says, is viewed as part of American efforts to create a first strike potential.

It is not fortuitous that a space-based anti-missile defence system is combined with the continuing build-up by the USA of such offensive weapons systems as "MS" and "Trident-2" missiles.

The authors of the book, among whom are former members of the Scientific Consultative Committee to the U.S. President Richard Garvin, Nobel Prize Laureate Hans Bethe, prominent nuclear physicists Kurt Gottfried and Henry Kendall, prominent professor of astronomy and space sciences Carl Sagan, and retired Vice-Admiral Noel Gayler, point to the most serious consequences of implementation of the administration's dangerous plans.

The anti-missile defence system planned by the Reagan administration is clearly incompatible with the treaty on the limitation of anti-missile defence systems of 1972. This treaty, the scientists recall, proceeds from the premise that the striving to create such a defence would be a destabilising factor.

The militarisation of outer space will lead to an end to the ABM treaty as a result of which the situation in the world will further deteriorate and the threat of nuclear war increase, the authors of the book stress.

SIDORIN COMMENTS ON MILITARY USE OF SPACE SHUTTLE

LD281210 Moscow TASS in English 1139 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Sidorin reports:

The Pentagon seeks to use to the utmost "space shuttle" flights to speed up militarisation of the near-earth space.

As is reported by the well-informed AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the U.S. Air Force and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are studying a possibility of a broad use of these ships not only for putting military cargoes into orbit, but also for providing American spy satellites with newest equipment directly in outer space. This will be done to enhance their possibilities in collecting intelligence information on strategic structures on the territory of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states.

The Pentagon is also considering the question of active role of reusable ships in ensuring activities of combatant orbital stations the formation of which is one of the main tasks of the President Reagan-proclaimed "star wars" programme. Experts of the Defence Department and NASA, the weekly points out, believe that crews of space ships should be manned by servicemen. At the same time the Pentagon's launching complex is being completed at a speedy pace, at the Vandenberg air base (California) which, according to the weekly, has been the launching pad for the greatest number of military spy satellites put into outer space this year by carrier rockets.

The use of reusable ships in realisation of that space programme of the American military will practically begin already during the top secret Discovery flight, planned for January 23. According to the information which leaked into the press, its crew will put into a geostationary orbit over the Soviet Union a superpowerful satellite, specially designed for electronic espionage. News analysts point out that this flight will become a patent illustration of the ever growing militaristic direction of the "space shuttle" programme. As is noted in this connection by the TIME weekly, Washington's allocations for military preparations in outer space considerably exceed the whole NASA's budget and are planned to almost double in the next fiscal year -- up to 18,000 million dollars. Such a sharp buildup of the pace of militarisation of the near-earth space testifies to the intention of the U.S. Administration to continue following the adventurist course of confrontation, dangerous heightening of the threat of war in the world.

SOVIET DEFENSE OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

GF261624 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 25 Dec 84 p 19

[Interview with Vladimir Medvedev, spokesman for the USSR Defense Ministry and chief of the USSR External Relations Directorate, by correspondent Yahya Hamzah in Moscow -- date not given]

[Text] [Yahya Hamzah] Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will meet on 7 and 8 January to discuss relations between the two countries and the possibility of resuming disarmament talks. What is Moscow's view in this regard?

[Vladimir Medvedev] The Soviet Union pays great attention to this issue because of its seriousness. We are concerned about the issue of limiting the mass destruction weapons. The Soviet Union is continuously discussing and studying this issue.

The USSR does not violate the terms of special treaties to limit nuclear and strategic weapons because it wants to ensure that the limitation applies to all countries of the world without exception.

The agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding these weapons was signed not long ago. [sentence as published] The two countries agree on discussing all issues that negotiations might touch on in order to achieve larger agreements that will include all points on limiting nuclear arms.

The forthcoming talks between the two countries, which will be held next month, are not the resumption of the talks that ceased in 1983 due to the United States' deployment of nuclear arms in Western Europe. Moscow informed Washington of its concern regarding this measure that threatened international peace, affirming at that time that the talks being held between them to limit nuclear arms would be useless if the United States deployed its missiles in Western Europe to restore the nuclear balance. The Americans have continuously announced in the West that there is no nuclear balance between the East and West or between the U.S. and USSR and have tried to convince Europe to resume the deployment of missiles. However, these statements are untrue. The West takes a small part of the arms' issue and talks about it, but does not talk about the whole issue, while we believe that the issue of limiting arms should be discussed in its entirety and should include medium- and long-range missiles.

The talk about the nonexistence of a nuclear balance between the two superpowers took place before the deployment of Pershing II missiles. However, now, with the deployment of those missiles, a balance no longer exists.

[Hamzah] How many nuclear warheads did the two sides originally possess?

[Medvedev] On the NATO side up until 1983, the number of warhead carriers (carriers and aircrafts) carrying nuclear warheads of 1,000 km-range totaled 857, while on the Soviet and Warsaw Pact side the number was 938. Moreover, the Soviet Union did not deploy medium-range missiles in Eastern Europe.

NATO nuclear warheads outnumbered those in the Soviet Union by at least one and a half times. Despite this fact, we accepted that there was a balance. However, the deployment by Washington of medium-range missiles in Europe has produced a nuclear imbalance because NATO now has 600 more nuclear warheads. It would have been possible for the Soviet Union and the United States to reach an agreement before the deployment of the missiles. The Soviet Union made various proposals on this subject, including the reduction of medium-range missiles to one-third their number. However, the United States refused the Soviet proposals as unsuitable, despite the fact that after the reduction the United States would have had more missiles.

The Soviet Union made another proposal on reducing the number of missiles in Europe to the number deployed in England and France, which is 162. However, the United States did not show interest in this proposal either, as though were it not its concern. The Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate for complete disarmament in Western Europe with regard to medium-range and tactical missiles. The United States has also refused such negotiations and instead has deployed missiles in Western Europe in 1983, tipping the balance in its favor.

The Soviet Union has made a number of new proposals in response to the recent U.S. moves, requesting adherence to the agreement on not deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe, but this adherence has been violated. The Soviet Union's deployment of tactical missiles in the countries of its allies has come as a reaction to the U.S. move. However, these missiles are interior to the medium-range missiles, and their range is only about 1,000 km. The Pershing missiles pose a strategic threat to the Soviet Union because their range is longer and they are capable of destroying targets deep inside Soviet territory. Consequently, the Soviet Union has reacted by increasing the number of nuclear submarines confronting U.S. waters, thereby restoring a balance, albeit on a higher level than before. This escalated balance has increased the dangers to the NATO countries.

The United States responded to the demonstrations and protests in Europe against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe by promising to end this deployment. However, this promise has not been kept because the United States has continued to deploy nuclear missiles in England, the FRG, and Italy, and later will deploy them in Belgium and the Netherlands.

In spite of this, Moscow has continued to present proposals on disarmament. On 2 May this year, Konstantin Chernenko announced a number of proposals, including a proposal for talks between the two countries. On 28 July, the Soviet Union presented a new proposal on the resumption of talks to halt the "militarization of space," but the United States refused these talks, considering them impossible. The Soviet Union also presented a number of distinct proposals on the issue of disarmament, but we do not know what the United States' stand might be in the future. Next month, the foreign ministers of the two countries will meet to discuss bilateral relations, and of course, military negotiations will be included.

[Hamzah] Is the United States' obstinate stand part of Reagan's electorial campaign pledges, or is it a basic U.S. stand?

[Medvedev] Actually, the United States adopted this stand during Reagan's first term in office.

During all talks between the two countries on the reduction of nuclear weapons, the United States has always and still is adopting this obstinate stand; Reagan has increased the U.S. defense budget and developed new nuclear arms.

[Hamzah] Do you think that the SALT I and SALT II agreements have had any effect in easing international tension?

[Medvedev] Of course these talks laid the foundation for curbing the nuclear and strategic arms race. SALT II dealt with more issues than SALT I, including the reduction of strategic weapons. But what has the United States, which has signed these agreements but not implemented them, done so far?

[Hamzah] Will the deployment of Pershing II missiles and the winged cruise missiles in Europe have an effect on the Middle East in general? Can this have an effect on the Arab-Israeli dispute in particular?

[Medvedev] The missiles that the United States is deploying are a serious danger to the countries of the Eastern bloc. These missiles are stationed close to the borders of socialist countries. They can reach the socialist countries in only 10 to 15 minutes. We must retaliate within 10 minutes.

[Hamzah] My question is: Do these missiles pose a danger to the Middle East?

[Medvedev] The winged cruise missiles, which can fly at low altitude, are the most dangerous. We believe that there is a possibility that the United States will use these missiles under pressing conditions in the Middle East. The range of these missiles is 2,500 km. These missiles can be launched, for instance, from Italy.

[Hamzah] As for the general balance in armament between the United States and the Soviet Union, in whose favor is the current balance?

[Medvedev] There is generally a qualitative and quantitative balance between the two countries. They currently have 2,500 nuclear warheads that are carried by long-range missiles. A balance also exists in other weapons.

[Hamzah] Does this balance imply a guarantee that there will be no confrontation between the two countries, or do you think that this is inadequate?

[Medvedev] After the deployment of the U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the balance was disturbed. On our side, there was a reaction to restore this balance. This escalation in the arms race jeopardizes international peace. We continuously demand a reduction in arms so as to bring the balance to a lower level.

[Hamzah] To what extent does the U.S.-Western military presence in the Gulf constitute a danger to the Soviet Union?

[Medvedev] This presence naturally constitutes a danger to most countries, including the Soviet Union.

[Hamzah] Is the Soviet Union ready to bolster the military capability of the Gulf countries, including Kuwait, in order to confront foreign dangers?

[Medvedev] The Soviet Union is always ready to aid all friends.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ANNOUNCES WARSAW PACT PCC MEETING

PM271541 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 28 Dec 84

[Unattributed report: "On the Convening of the Warsaw Pact States' Political Consultative Committee"]

[Text] In accordance with an understanding reached, a routine conference [soveshchaniye] of the Warsaw Pact States Political Consultative Committee will be held in Sofia in mid-January 1985.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL VIEWS GROWTH OF CEMA COOPERATION

PM271617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "For the Benefit of Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] In close international cooperation, the builders of the new society are implementing the great, creative plans drawn up by the congresses of the socialist community countries' communist and workers' parties. The program for the further social and economic development of our states and for their intensified collaboration, adopted by the CEMA member-countries' economic summit conference in Moscow, is being translated into reality. Even the first stage of this work, as was noted by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the leading organs of the other fraternal parties when they discussed the results of the 39th meeting of the CEMA session held in Havana, confirms the fundamental importance of the decisions adopted by the conference for the further deepening of collaboration and focusing of efforts on the main, priority avenues of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The CEMA member-countries have common aims. They are consistently implementing a coordinated policy aimed at a more rational and effective utilization of their production, scientific, and technical potentials and various resources. Together they are struggling to retool the national economy and to switch it to an intensive mode of development, to improve its structure, and enhance the quality of output. The mobilization of internal reserves and intensive, creative labor in each country, backed up by the advantages of the international socialist division of labor and the benefits of socialist economic integration, have enabled the fraternal peoples to take a big step forward.

As a result, during the 3d year of the 5-year plan alone, the CEMA member-countries' combined national income increased by 3.8 percent compared with 1982, industrial production increased by 4.2 percent and gross agricultural output by approximately 3 percent. Over the same period, the community countries' overall foreign trade turnover increased by 8 percent at current prices, and exceeded R285 billion. As in the past, the steady development of the CEMA member-countries' economies pursued the aim of the fuller satisfaction of the working people's needs.

A most important role in the implementation of the strategy collectively drawn up at the economic conference is played by the coordination of the fraternal states' new 5-year plans. In the process, the content of the joint planning activity is enriched and its scale expands noticeably. The coordination of plans is now becoming an effective instrument of the harmonization and implementation of the fraternal countries' economic policy, of pooling their efforts for the sake of a more effective resolution of fundamental national economic problems. Thus, the 39th meeting of the CEMA session approved long-term comprehensive measures for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuel, and raw materials for the period through 1990 and the longer term.

In order to meet their requirements for energy and raw materials, the CEMA member-countries are implementing -- on a multilateral basis -- such major projects as the Krivoy Rog Iron Ore Mining and Enrichment Combine, the main gas pipeline linking Yamburg and the western border of the USSR, capacities for the extraction and processing of magnesite in Czechoslovakia and of nickel - and cobalt-containing products in Cuba. They are organizing the development of bauxite deposits in Vietnam, phosphorite deposits in Mongolia, and the joint extraction of hard coal in Poland. The coordination of programs for the construction of nuclear power and heat stations and for cooperation in the thrifty and rational use of material resources for the period through the year 2000 pursues the same aim.

Elaborating the comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress until the end of the century, the fraternal countries are concentrating on the leading component of our common economic strategy: the accelerated introduction of the achievements of electronics, comprehensive automation, nuclear power generation, fundamentally new production techniques and materials, and biotechnology. Also to come is the joint creation of flexible automated production facilities and automated planning-and-design systems. At the same time, in mastering the production of new types of equipment, the CEMA member-countries strive for the highest world standards in all the reciprocally supplied artcles. It is a question of producing, through joint efforts, the most up-to-date models of machinery for key sectors of the national economy.

The success of all these joint undertakings depends on measures to improve the organization of CEMA activities agreed upon at the session.

A substantial contribution to the implementation of the economic conference guidelines in the sphere of intensifying the fraternal parties' work on developing socialist economic integration and on exchanging experience on economic building was made by the working meeting of the central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' communist and workers parties who are responsible for economic issues.

The fraternal countries' deepening collaboration in economic and other spheres demonstrates their strengthened unity and cohesion, as well as CEMA's growing international prestige. The socialist countries are countering the aggressive militarist policy of imperialism by their firm determination to do all in their powers to preserve peace and avert a nuclear catastrophe. The fraternal peoples' peaceful labor is strengthening socialism's economic and defense might.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has defined the main avenues of the activity of Soviet state organs and organizations in the implementation of the decisions adopted in Havana to further deepen the USSR's all-around cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries. Our party regards the unconditional fulfillment by the Soviet side of the commitments stemming from the decisions of the economic summit conference not just as an economic, but also a political task. For this reason, party organs and organizations in the relevant economic sectors have been asked to constantly watch over this work. The closest attention must be paid to ensuring that deliveries of goods to fraternal countries are carried out on time and that they are of a high quality, to developing production sharing, among other things through direct links, and to enhancing the returns from the exchange of experience among friends. This is the true path to the strengthening of friendship and unity based on principles of socialist internationalism.

WESTERN LEADERS ALARMED OVER SPACE ARMS

LD251548 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 25 TASS -- France and Britain are expressing alarm over the Pentagon's plans for a militarisation of outer space, the French LE POINT weekly notes. Both President Francois Mitterrand of France and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain have declared against the implementation of these programmes. The FRG is also expressing concern about Washington's intention to spread the arms race outside the earth's atmosphere. The U.S. Administration is being politically isolated -- that is the conclusion drawn by LE POINT.

Touching upon France's position, the REVOLUTION weekly of the French Communist Party points out that Paris condemns plans for a militarisation of outer space, in the belief that the implementation of the star wars programme will lead to a further build-up of offensive weapons.

Ottawa December 25 TASS -- According to a Canadian press agency report, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said, touching upon the American star wars programme that Canada had not been requested to express its views on this issue and there are no American proposals that would make the Canadians participate in the implementation of the programme like the one involving a militarisation of outer space. The prime minister said that he would show no enthusiasm to a proposal of this kind.

UN ETHIOPIAN FAMINE RELIEF MEETING HELD

PM271425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Varied Aid"]

[Text] New York, 19 Dec -- A meeting of representatives of the countries rendering aid to Ethiopia in connection with the protracted drought has been held at the headquarters of the international community. The majority of those participating denounced the Western countries' attempts to use the granting of aid as a lever to interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs and stressed that the distribution of international aid is the exclusive prerogative of Ethiopia's Government.

Ethiopia attaches paramount importance to overcoming the critical situation that has arisen through the natural disaster, says the statement from UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar, which was read out at the session. The statement emphasizes that the government has created an effective food distribution system in the drought-stricken regions.

(Berkhanu Deressa), deputy commissioner for drought relief and rehabilitation, noted that at the same time, the Ethiopian Government is implementing a long-term program for combating the drought. Within the framework of this program, it is planned, in particular, to move part of the population to regions with a more favorable climate.

The Soviet people are concerned about the Ethiopian people's difficulties caused by the protracted drought, O.A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative at the United Nations, stated. The Soviet representative described in detail the extensive and diverse aid that the USSR is rendering to Ethiopia in implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations, resolving the food problem, and overcoming the consequences of the drought.

POSTPONING OF UN TALKS ON WORLD ECONOMICS VIEWED

LD272212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Boris Andrianov commentary]

[Text] As reported from New York, the UN General Assembly session that just ended was once again forced to postpone discussing problems related to having worldwide talks on economic questions -- talks that should help establish a just system in trade and financial relations between the developed capitalist countries and the developing countries. Boris Andrianov comments:

[Andrianov] It was the obstructionist position of the United States that blocked the work of the UN General Assembly. This is confirmed by the fact that during the session, the U.S. delegation voted agianst the resolution calling for strengthening confidence in economic relations. In this way, Washington openly demonstrated its intention to block the start of talks; the idea for talks was put forward more than 5 years ago by young independent states. They tabled this initiative in an attempt to at least limit imperialist dominance in the sphere of international trade, financial, and currency relations. The point is that the developing states, hoping to boost their economy, received loans -- on fettering terms -- from banks in the capitalist world, and are now literally suffocating under the pressure of huge debts approaching $1 trillion. Suffice it to say that repayment of the debts, and the interest, now costs these countries $140 billion per annum. It is easy to see how this debt bondage depletes the humble resources of the liberated states. In order to repay old debts, the developing countries are forced to take out new laons, and the dollar quagmire pulls them down deeper and deeper.

Why is it that the young states do not seem to be able to extricate themselves from the debt trap? This is because the imperialist powers do not allow them to do this. It is they who have artificially created a sharp discrepancy between the prices of industrial goods, imported into the developing countries, and the prices of raw materials exported from them. In an attempt to improve their trade balance, this year the liberated countries reduced imports of industrial equipment, which in effect forced them to reduce their industrialization program. However, in response to this, the Western monopolies began cutting the prices of raw materials, the main exports of countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Thus, for example, in a year the price of rubber fell by 22 percent, as did the price of cocoa, and the price of sugar nearly half. The prices of coffee, copper, tin, and other metals also fell. Intending to keep the developing countries in debt bondage, the imperialist powers do not allow access to their domestic markets by industrial products from the young states by intensifying their protectionist policy. Those who protest are subjected to various sanctions and economic pressure for political purposes. The imperial position of the Western powers has fully crystallized in the persistent unwillingness of the United States to respond to the developing countries' proposals regarding establishing a new international economic order. These proposals have the support of the socialist states.

KORNILOV REVIEWS 39TH UN SESSION RESULTS

LD221006 Moscow TASS in English 0815 GMT 22 Dec 84

["On Results of the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 22 TASS -- The Soviet Union, one of the founders of the United Nations, is willing to continue to look for and work out most radical solutions which would make it possible to advance towards a lasting peace, political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov said in SELSKAYA ZHIZN today.

Commenting on the results of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the news analyst points out that there is no more important task today than the task of safeguarding peace and of halting and reversing intensive material preparations for a nuclear shootout. The United Nations must and does contribute effectively towards the accomplishment of that task: This most prestigious international forum established immediately after the rout of fascism is called upon, as its charter points out, "to save the succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

According to the analyst, prime importance is attached nowadays to the solution of the problem of space weapons: It is perfectly obvious that the militarisation of space, unless blocked, will nullify everything which has so far been achieved in arms limitation, spur on the arms race in other directions and dramatically escalate the threat of nuclear war.

The session of the international community, Yuriy Kornilov continues, has not only demonstrated the firm will of the peace-loving countries and peoples for safeguarding and strengthening peace but also reflected the complexity of present-day international problems and the fierce struggle waged on the international scene between two different, moreover, diametrically opposite course in international politics. The proceedings and results of the session demonstrated anew that the forces which are hostile to peace have not laid down arms and exposed the militarist ambitions of those imperialist circles which, putting on the camouflage of "peace-makers," are actually pursuing a policy of arms build up, confrontation and incitement of conflicts.

All those who are committed to the lofty goals and principles of the United Nations, the news analyst continues, are raising anew their voice of protest against the hegemonistic attempts of the U.S. imperialists forces to decide the destinies of the peoples of the world, to dictate to everyone everywhere and grossly to intervene in the affairs of sovereign states and peoples. An attack on defenseless Grenada, an undeclared war against Nicaragua and support for counter-revolutionary gangs in Afghanistan and Kampuchea are samples of Washington's state terrorism in action.

U.S. PLANS TO EXPAND VOA COVERAGE DISCUSSED

LD280808 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Washington December 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

A spokesman of the U.S. Department of State has officially confirmed that the Reagan administration is holding secret negotiations with a number of countries on the construction in their territories of new transmitters and relay facilities of the "Voice of America" (VOA) subversive radio station.

Although the spokesman declined to name concrete states, the U.S. press reports that Israel is one of them. President Reagan recently sent a personal message to Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres with a request for permission to build a powerful transmitter in Israeli territory for broadcasts beamed at Soviet republics of Central Asia and Afghanistan.

According to THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper, in the course of this year the United States has already concluded agreements either on updating the operating transmitters and relay stations or on building new ones in the territories of Morocco, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Costa Rica, and Belize. According to the administration's designs, that should make it possible to give much greater scope to broadcast beamed at the USSR, other socialist states and at the developing countries whose independent foreign-policy course "does not suit" the Reagan government.

On the whole, about 1,500 million dollars are to be spent in the coming five-six years on the programme to modernize the facilities of Washington's main propaganda mouthpiece. The plan of the White House is no secret: to step up an unbridled psychological warfare against the forces of peace and progress.

BANNOV CRITICIZES WESTERN BROADCASTS TO USSR

PM271036 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 4

[NOVOSTI-attributed article by Candidate of Historical Sciences B. Bannov under the "Trail Leads to the CIA" rubric: "Piracy on the Airwaves"]

[Text] The Geneva Convention on the use of radio braodcasting in the interests of peace (1938) enjoins states not to damage "good international mutual understanding" through their radio broadcasting. The convention calls for the banning and immediate cessation of "transmission of any programs aimed at inciting the population of any territory to actions incompatible with the internal order or security of any of the High Contracting Parties." Articles 2 and 3 of the convention enjoin the parties to it to ensure that their radio stations' broadcasts are not an incitement to war and to forbid the dissemination of distorted information. However, the Western states, and above all the United States, began waging "psychological warfare" on the airwaves against the conntries belonging to the socialist community using the methods of subversive propaganda.

"Our adversary has embarked on real piracy of the airwaves," Comrade K.U. Chernenko told the CPSU Central Committee June (1984) Plenum. "We are dealing with attempts to organize real media propaganda intervention against us and to turn radio and television channels into an instruments for interfering in the internal affairs of states and for carrying out subversive acts."

Washington's main channel for subversive propaganda is Voice of America [VOA]. With the intensification of ideological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist community countries, it has ceased to take account of the existing norms and rules and has embarked on frankly crude interference in other countries' internal affairs. In order to maintain a semblance of objectivity, the most strident propaganda broadcasts are now justified by the provision that the opinions and assessments expressed in them may differ from the U.S. Administration's official viewpoint. Behind this facade, VOA propagates the activity of every kind of anti-Soviet organization and group, exonerates spies who have been exposed in the Soviet Union, and popularizes renegades and criminals who have been justly punished by socialist justice. Numerous Sovietologists and Kremlinologists take part in the broadcasts, their exaggerated prestige being used to "mesmerize" listeners and make them believe the disinformation being spread. VOA has become the mouthpiece of anti-Soviet rabble and broadcasts their "resolutions," "appeals," and other propaganda items. The appropriations for VOA's activity will increase several times over the next 5 years. More than $1 billion will be spent on upgrading equipment alone.

As a semiofficial government body like VOA, the BBC presents itself as a "national public institution." The "public" nature of this organizatqon shows only in the fact that it partially exists on funds contributed by the British public in the form of a radio and television license. All foreign broadcasting is directly financed by the state; the corporation's property belongs to the government.

The BBC's broadcasts abound in falsehoods, slanderous fabrications, and tendentious conditioning of public opinion. The radio station picks up and disseminates any anti-Soviet item, no matter where it comes from. It publicizes the activity of anti-Soviet elements and subversive publications, giving out disguised instructions about forms of combating the Soviet state.

Deutsche Welle in Cologne is another major propaganda center of imperialist reaction aimed directly at the socialist countries. Forty percent of the weekly programs transmitted to the Soviet Union by Deutsche Welle are devoted to cock-and-bull stories about imaginary Soviet war preparations and to distorting its foreign policy. Another 40 percent of its radio broadcasts are devoted to propagating anti-Soviet views and the activity of various kinds of renegades. Only 0.25 percent of air time is allocated to news about domestic life in the FRG.

Analysis of broadcasing to the USSR by VOA, the BBC, and Deutsche Welle shows that it is coordinated from a single center. The news roundups and political programs of these three leading Western radio stations virtually never overlap, but are carefully spaced out. In so doing, the time difference between different regions of the Soviet Union is taken into account. The morning and evening broadcasts (Moscow time), for example, are clearly aimed at listeners in our country's eastern regions. The content of the broadcasts is also coordinated, and there is close collaboration with the CIA's subversive stations, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, and exchanges of anti-Soviet reportage and interviews. Suggestions are being made in the American press to amalgamate VOA, the BBC, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Canada into a single conglomerate with the aim of stepping up anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda.

At the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, cited an example of a most flagrant political provocation to which anti-Soviet radio stations were party. It took the following form: A number of Tallinn inhabitants suddenly began to find letters in their mailboxes calling on them to organize a 30-minute strike. The recipients did not have time even to work out who was calling on them to strike or why before all the Western radio stations and the Western press began creating a sensation about an imminent large-scale strike in Soviet Estonia.

Correspondents from a great number of bourgeois newspapers and news agencies congregated in Tallinn to "reap the reward." However, the entire fraternity had greatly miscalculated. The republic's party and ideological aktiv promptly and efficiently carried out work to explain to the population what was happening and exposed the sordid aims of the organizers of this subversive act. As was to be expected, this venture fell completely flat.

The clearly coordinated action of the CIA, the bourgeois press, renegades, and traitors are clearly perceptible to the motherland in all such provocations.

BELOSHAPKO SCORES U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE ABROAD

LD271357 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Vladimir Beloshapko commentary]

[Text] The American journal U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT has published an article about the U.S. military presence in various parts of the world. We have asked the international affairs journalist, Vladimir Beloshapko, to comment on the information contained in it:

[Beloshapko] The statistics quoted by what is considered to be one of America's most reliable and best-informed magazines are indeed most interesting, and in many ways instructive. By relating them to the present political orientation of the American Administration, one can gain a fairly complete picture of the present U.S. global strategy. But let us look at the figures. Today there are more than 2,000 U.S. military bases and strongholds abroad, with, the weekly says, 523,800 American servicemen stationed at them. You'll agree, I think, that the fact that Washington permanently keeps over half a million officers and men -- a quarter of the personnel of the American Armed Forces -- outside America, is already an indication that the military doctrines developed at the Pentagon are of an aggressive tendency.

What, indeed, are American soldiers doing in many corners of the world, often thousands of miles from America's shores? Quite a lot has been said in this connection about their noble mission and about the dissemination of Western ideals and values. More recently, the talk among American politicians has increasingly been about defending vital U.S. interests, as the sphere of which Washington has, without of course a by-your-leave from anybody, proclaimed almost the entire world.

Don't be misled, comrades, by the word defense, which is totally inappropriate in this context. Experience shows that the vital interests of the United States, which boil down to the striving for world domination and strengthening the positions of the monopolies, clash, virtually always and everywhere, with the task of preserving peace and with the interests of other sovereign states. It is this contradiction that the United States is trying to resolve, to its own advantage, naturally, by the use of brute force. The cutting-edge of the Pentagon's military machine is aimed against the Soviet Union and its socialist allies. That is why by far the greater part of the American overseas contingents is concentrated in Western Europe, Japan, and South Korea, along the frontiers of the Soviet Union. And their numbers continue to grow. This year alone, the American magazine says, they have increased by 7,000 in Western Europe, where there are now more than 350,000 American military personnel. The increase is mainly associated with the advent in the Old World of the Pershings and cruise missiles, America's new first-strike nuclear weapons.

Many of the liberated countries, too, have fallen victim to the defense of American interests, which they are unwilling to equate with their own national interests. In this instance, the geography of the American military presence in the world is highly revealing.

In Honduras, for example, there is an extensive network of Pentagon military installations at which 20,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed. Is it any wonder that the undeclared war against Nicaragua, in which, as we now know, American soldiers are directly involved, is being waged from Honduras? By what right and in whose interest are they trying to overthrow the legitimate government of that sovereign republic? Or do the international laws against interference in the affairs of other countries not apply to Washington? Evidently they do not, and Nicaragua has not been the only object of this arbitrary behavior. Remember the intervention in Indochina, the occupation of Grenada, the barbaric bombing of Lebanon? And it can scarcely be a mere coincidence that the undeclared war against Afghanistan is being waged from the territory of Pakistan, where the Pentagon is also setting up military bases.

And so, comrades, whatever the transatlantic propagandists may say, the presence of the Pentagon beyond the confines of the United States is leading to increased tension in the world and poses a real threat to the security of the peoples. The American magazine article inevitably confirms it.

ARKHIPOV VISITS WUHAN, SPEAKS AT RECEPTION

LD271552 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Wuhan December 27 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Grigoriy Arslanov

Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government, and persons accompanying him have arrived in the city of Wuhan, Hubei Province.

Speaking at a reception held in honour of the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Huang Zhizhen, chairman of the people's government of Hubei Province, described accomplishments of the province's 48 million population in the field of industry and agriculture. He stressed that several large projects, built with Soviet technical assistance, including the Wuhan iron and steel works, an important base of Chinese metallurgy, and the Great Wuhan bridge across the Yangtze River, are symbols of Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

Ivan Arkhipov said that much in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries is associated with the city of Wuhan. He stressed that the memory of Soviet volunteer pilots who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with Chinese servicemen in this city during the years of the Chinese people's liberation struggle is revered in the USSR.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers said that the Soviet Union favours a further development of ties with the People's Republic of China in various spheres on the basis of reciprocity and consideration for mutual interests. An improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations will facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of goodneighbourliness and trust between the two countries, the cause of peace in Asia and all over the world, he pointed out.

Ivan Arkhipov today visited the Wuhan iron and steel works. He presented a bust of V.I. Lenin to the workers' collective. On the same day, the first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, accompanied by Huang Zhizhen, deputy foreign minister of the PRC Qian Qichen and the USSR's ambassador to the PRC Ilya Shcherbakov, laid a wreath to the monument to the Soviet volunteer pilots who perished during the Chinese people's struggle against Japanese invaders.

INCREASED PRC-USSR TRADE COOPERATION ENCOURAGED

OW230540 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1130 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Talk by station observer (Shinov)]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: Following is a talk by our observer (Shinov) on the 1984 economic relations between China and the Soviet Union.

He writes: This year has seen a sharp rise in the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. As expected, Sino-Soviet trade, especially traditional commodity exchanges along the border areas, has increased by more than 50 percent as compared with last year. As one knows, China and the Soviet Union share a rather long common border. For example, the amount of trade this year between the Soviet border oblasts and China's Nei Monggol is estimated to have increased by 400 percent over last year. As reported by the Soviet Ministry of Transportation, railway freight between the two countries has increased by 70 percent.

The people of China and the Soviet Union welcome continued growth. Indeed, why do not the Chinese and the Soviet people engage in active cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual interest?

However, it seems for the present that only the first few steps have been taken toward normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. For instance, only a few delegations of the two countries have exchanged visits this year, which does not compare to the monthly exchange of over 100 delegations between China and the United States. The present level of trade and economic cooperation between China and the Soviet Union lags far behind that between China and other countries. Sino-Soviet trade for the first half of this year was less than $500 million, which was about one-fifth of the Sino-U.S. and one-tenth of the Sino-Japanese trade value.

To China, Sino-Soviet trade conditions are far more favorable than those between China and the capitalist powers. For example, the United States has imposed restrictions on 33 of China's commodities, especially clothing and piece goods; our country, however, has not erected such tariff barriers. Generally, China suffers large trade deficits with the United States; however, China enjoys a trade surplus with the Soviet Union. The Americans always trade in dollars, whereas the Soviet Union agrees to set up a direct commodity barter with its trading partners, which is much more convenient. The geographical proximity of the two countries lessens transportation costs, and the similarity in the structure of foreign trade management between the two countries is also conducive to the signing of contracts. China and the Soviet Union can complement each other in many economic aspects.

EXPANDING PRC-USSR RELATIONS MAKE WEST 'UNEASY'

OW271355 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] In the past few days, newspapers in the United States and other Western nations have carried many articles on Soviet-Chinese relations. Today, we would like to discuss the views expressed by these reactionary newspapers and journals on Soviet-Chinese relations. They believe that the expanding contacts between the Soviet Union and China are limited and will not lead to the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. Some American leaders, including Defense Secretary Weinberger, have also expressed this type of view more than once. Why do reactionaries dislike the further improvement and normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations? Our station observer Glebov writes in this regard as follows:

Naturally, the attitude of the reactionary cliques in the United States and other Western nations is determined by their own class nature. Soviet-Chinese cooperation during the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic of China was a headache to the imperialists. Soviet-Chinese cooperation became an important factor in further strengthening the forces of peace and socialism in the world.

However, through no fault of the Soviet Union, Soviet-Chinese relations deteriorated from the end of the 1950's to the beginning of the 1960's. The ruling circles in the United States and other Western nations were naturally happy about this. The imperialists openly claimed that they would take advantage of the tense relations between the Soviet Union and China to oppose the forces of peace and socialism.

In the past two decades, they made active use of this situation in implementing their foreign policies. Therefore, the imperialists naturally feel uneasy when they see that contacts between the two countries are expanding more and more. Over a protracted period, the imperialist policy makers have been consistently trying to use tense Soviet-Chinese relations to serve their class interests. Now, they naturally hate to lose this chance.

DPRK'S KIM POK-SIN MEETS WITH USSR OFFICIALS

With Baybakov

SK171022 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] PRAVDA reported that on 14 December, Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, met Comrade Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and vice premier and chairman of the Light Industry Committee of the DPRK State Administration Council.

In the course of talks held in a warm and friendly atmosphere, matters were discussed on the future expansion of USSR-DPRK friendly and cooperative relations.

With Martynov

PM271344 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 20 December, N.V. Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gossnab, received Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council and chairman of the DPRK Light Industry Committee. During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral cooperation. Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, also took part in the talk.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH DPRK PERFORMERS 24 DEC

PM271633 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] The Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble has been on a highly successful tour of our country. On 24 December, the emissaries from the DPRK were received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture. He spoke highly of the ensemble's skill and expressed confidence that the troupe's tour will promote the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK.

KORNILOV ATTACKS REAGAN'S REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

PM281013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Commentary by TASS political observer Yu. Kornilov entitled "Preaching Intervention"]

[Text] Calls are again coming from Washington for the development of events in Afghanistan to be reversed. A statement issued by the White House frankly states that the bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, which it bombastically calls "freedom fighters", will continue to enjoy the support of the U.S. Administration.

The statement put out by the White House is nothing but a premeditated distortion of the facts. The truth is, however, that the more evident the determination of the Afghan people to build a new free life is, the broader the dimensions of the undeclared war unleashed against the sovereign Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by U.S. imperialism are. It is the United States itself that has raised international gangsterism to the level of state policy, has already spent $1 billion -- $1 billion! -- on this war, and in the budget for the 1985 fiscal year has allocated another $280 million for organizing armed attacks against Afghanistan -- twice as much as in 1984. It is the United States itself that has set up on the territory of Pakistan, which has today been turned into a bridgehead for provocation and subversive activity against neighboring states, over 100 military camps and strong points, where more and more new anti-Afghan counterrevolutionary bands are knocked together, trained, and equipped using the resources and under the patronage of the CIA. Under pressure from the United States itself, a number of the U.S. allies have embarked on the path of anti-Afghan provocations and are helping to arm and finance the bandits and terrorists.

The truth is that Afghanistan's freedom and independence are truly threatened, but the genuine source of this threat is U.S. imperialism, which is waging an undeclared war against the DRA, and it must bear full responsibility for the results of this criminal war, for the destruction and misfortunes that anti-Afghan aggression brings to the soil of a peaceful, sovereign, nonaligned country. After all, it is Washington and its secret services that have thrown counterrevolutionary gangs into the DRA, killed thousands and thousands of innocent people, including women, children, and the elderly. It is Washington and its secret services that direct terrorists who have destroyed more than half of the country's schools and burned and destroyed 104 hospitals and medical centers. It is Washington that is inspiring those who blow up bridges and roads, defile mosques, and disrupt communication lines. The general loss caused to Afghanistan's national economy by the anti-Afghan counterrevolution nurtured beyond the confines of the DRA totals 34 billion Afghanis!

Finally, the truth is that however much the U.S. imperialist circles and their allies and volunteer accomplices may try to erase the revolutionary gains of the DRA, whatever forces and means they may launch at it, all their anti-Afghan actions are suffering defeat. It is precisely this that is causing fits of rage in Washington. This is precisely the reason why the follow of insinuations and fabrications is not stopping; an example of this is the latest statement by the U.S. President.

Washington alleges that the Unites States advocates ending the so-called Afghan problem "in the most rapid manner possible, through negotiations". However, in that case, one may ask, what is the holdup, gentlemen? There exist the well-known peaceful and realistic proposals of the DRA Government, which are aimed at settling the situation that has arisen around Afghanistan, naturally, on the condition that all forms of interference and aggression from abroad against the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the country cease.

There is also the well-known position of the USSR, which has on more than one occasion underlined that the sooner accords are reached and implemented which exclude interference in the affairs of Afghanistan, the sooner the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent will begin and be completed. Just one thing is missing: proof that the Washington pretenders to domination over sovereign countries and peoples intend to cease the criminal aggression thay have unleashed against the DRA. On the contrary, every time even the slightest shift in the direction of a settlement is perceived in Pakistan's position, the U.S. Administration immediately exerts pressure on Islamabad to prevent any mutually acceptable accords being reached.

"We cannot and will not keep silent," the statement issued by the White House says. However, every time Washington comes out with a statement about the situation in and around Afghanistan, the world hears nothing but advocations of intervention, threats, and pharisaism. Thus it has been before, thus is the state of affairs this time, also.

USSR BROADCAST IN DARI HITS REAGAN'S REMARKS

TA171750 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan stressed that he will continue the undeclared war against Afghanistan. The remarks by the chief of the White House indicates that this foe of the Afghan people will continue his military exports to the counterrevolution. Reagan's remarks contain anti-Soviet attacks and are an intentional distortion of the fact that the limited contingent of Soviet forces are staying in Afghanistan upon the request of the legal Afghan Government in order to assist in repelling armed aggression from abroad.

COMMENTATOR JUSTIFIES SOVIET MILITARY IN DRA

LD271243 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Aleksiy Zlatorunskiy commentary: "The Collapse of the Schemes of Imperialism"]

[Text] Five years have passed since the day the Soviet Union, in response to the request of the Government of Afghanistan and according to the contracted treaty between the two countries, sent limited military forces to that country. This action agreed with the interests of both the Afghan and Soviet peoples. Washington believed that the expulsion of the American military bases and the CIA spyholes from Iran had created a gap in the iron belt that Washington intended to use to lay siege to the Soviet Union. a quick alternative was necessary. They chose Afghanistan, Iran's neighbor. However, to implement these American schemes, it was necessary to destroy the anti-imperialist progressive regime in Afghanistan and to replace it with a reactionary regime ready to serve the West.

The United States and its allies launched an undeclared war against Afghanistan. When this occurred, Afghanistan asked for help from the friendly Soviet Union.

If we look at the newspapers at that time in the West, especially in the United States, we can easily see the extent of anger that Washington felt because of the collapse of its schemes. The American media tried to convince the developing countries, including the Arab countries, that they were in imminent danger of Soviet invasion and that Soviet tanks would advance from Afghanistan to the Arabian Gulf. The American envoys everywhere, in the United Nations and in the international regional organizations, did everything possible to present the Soviet Union as the aggressor that snatched small Afghanistan. However, time passed and international public opinion was seen convinced that the Soviet tanks were not rushing anywhere, and that the limited Soviet military force was carrying out its international mission in Afghanistan.

The so-called Afghan issue always occupied a secondary place on the pages of the international newspapers, and it is only rarely, and under explicit pressure from Washington, that this issue surfaces in some regional conferences.

At the same time, with the passage of time, it has become clear that the United States has not resigned itself to the failure of its schemes, but escalated, with a great propaganda campaign, its undeclared war against the Afghan people. At the beginning, it was only scattered, dispersed gangs consisting of feudalists whose lands had been taken by the revolution and those who were exploiting the people and did not want their undeserved luxuries taken from them. However, the sabotage activities against Afghanistan quickly turned into a real war. In neighboring Pakistan, dozens of bases were established to prepare the terrorist groups. The terrorists were trained to use bombs, kill people, and use modern weapons, even rockets. The terrorists were even trained directly in the United States, and they started to sneak into Afghanistan and burn, kill, blow up, and steal. They kill peaceful people, especially teachers because they convey knowledge to the people, and they kill religious men because they refuse to attack the new regime in their speeches. They burn schools and mosques, which is a customary practice of American imperialism. Is not that the same tactic that it applies in Latin America?

The CIA and the Pentagon are implementing an undeclared war against Nicaragua and are carrying out subversive activity against Cuba and the patriotic forces in El Salvador. The same thing is happening in the Middle East. With American aid, and with the assistance of American instructors, bases for training the terrorists have been established in Sudan, for instance, to carry out sabotage activities against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, whose independent foreign policy angers the United States; therefore the United States always attacks Libya.

The United States also shoulders direct responsibility for the terrorist activities of its Zionist Israeli allies, such as the massacres of Sabra and Shatilla, the continuous attempts to demolish Islamic sacred places, such as the Al-Aqsa' Mosque, and the attempts to evict the Muslims from East Jerusalem.

The United States does not restrict itself to financing all these actions and arming the terrorists, it also makes every effort to guarantee the political cover for these actions. To use another expression, the United States does the same as it is doing with the Afghan people, implementing an undeclared war.

uring the 39th UN GEneral Assembly session, the Soviet Union proposed a resolution calling on all countries to condemn the policy of official terrorism and not to resort to it whatever the circumstances. As we all know, the proposal was supported by the great majority of the international organization's members. We can confidently say that if the United States stopped the undeclared war against Afghanistan, as well as against other peoples, and gave them the chance to live and develop peacefully in the way they choose, then many problems would have been solved long ago, including the Afghan problem.

The Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal, has repeatedly announced that stopping the undeclared war against Afghanistan will give new opportunities for political talks and the normalization of relations with neighboring countries. The successful implementation of this operation will end the necessity for the presence of the limited Soviet armed forces in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS PAKISTANI ARTILLERY FIRE

LD271853 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Kabul December 27 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has issued a statement over the incessant acts of armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by Pakistan. It points out that over the past two months alone the Armed Forces of Pakistan 19 times opened long range artillery fire on Afghanistan's territory. The Afghan side timely drew attention of the Pakistani Government to these hostile actions, informed the U.N. bodies concerned and the world public about them. It is well known that the ruling Islamabad regime has become a tool for imperialist intrigues against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The hostile actions of Pakistan are another evidence of the undeclared war being waged against Afghanistan by world imperialism and regional reaction.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the statement says, draws attention to the peaceable character of its foreign policy, which is sealed in the fundamental principles of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and stresses that if the hostile aggressive actions from Pakistan's territory continue, the Afghan people are resolved to give a crushing rebuff to them. The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan demands that the Pakistani side put an end to armed interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and again proposes that direct talks be started with it on a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of the constructive proposals set forth in the statements by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981.

TASS REPORTS PROGRESS OF INDIAN ELECTIONS

LD271541 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin reports: Elections to the House of the Peoples (lower chamber) of Parliament began today in another six states and 2 union territories of India. 116 deputies to the lower house of Parliament will be named as a result of the second stage of elections in which some 97 million voters are to take part.

The seats are contested by a total of 1,274 candidates of various political parties and also independents. Among the candidates are prominent politicians and public leaders, including member of the Indian Government Narasimha Rao, Shiv Shankar, Vasant P. Sathe, and leaders of the opposition parties.

Also concluding today are elections that started on December 24 in ten constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, the most populated state in India. The biggest number of deputies from a single state, 85, are to be elected to the House of the People.

The parliamentary elections will end tomorrow, December 28, when the three last deputies to Parliament's House of the People will be elected in the states of Meghalaya and Nagaland. Also tomorrow vote counting will be started in special election centres in the states and union territories, where the elections were held, and the count is expected to be concluded on December 29.

WFTU, POLISH TRADE UNIONS HOLD PRAGUE TALKS

PM271653 Moscow Pravda in Russian 26 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Important Political Act"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Dec TASS -- Talks have been held here between delegations from the WFTU Secretariat headed by WFTU General Secretary I. Zakhariya and the Polish National Trade Union covenant headed by its chairman, A. Miedowicz.

A communique on the results of the talks notes that the restoration of the Polish Trade Union movement's WFTU membership would be an important political act. The WFTU Secretariat highly rated the successes achieved by the working people of People's Poland in restoring the structure of the trade union movement and their active participation in the process of consolidating socialism's positions in the country.

The sides exchanged views on the current situation in the international trade union movement, stressing the need to deepen cooperation for the sake of strengthening its unity. They resolutely condemned the activity of ideological subversion centers aimed against the processes of sociopolitical stabilization in Poland. The ILO Administrative Council's anti-Polish decisions adopted at this year's November session are a graphic example of interference in the internal affairs of Poland, which, through expanding cooperation with socialist and other countries, is successfully overcoming its economic difficulties.

In the course of the talks, stress was placed on the importance of broad participation by the international trade union movement in celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism as well as in celebrating world youth year. Both these events, the communique notes, must serve the galvanization of actions by all countries' working people in defense of peace and against the threat of war.

SUPREME SOVIET SENDS GREETINGS TO JABLONSKI

PM271507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council.

Esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski!

On the occasion of your 75th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sends you cordial congratulations and wishes for good health and successes in your activity for the sake of socialist Poland and in the interests of further strenghtening friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

COMPARISON OF JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO PZPR PLENUM

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 December carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "PZPR Central Committee Plenum". It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 26 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 1, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA begins: Warsaw, 24 Dec TASS -- As reported, W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, addressed a PZPR Central Committee plenum held here.

It can be stated with satisfaction, he said, that on the whole, this year has been successful and fruitful. A considerable amount has been done. There has been appreciable progress in almost all fields of activity: industry, agriculture, and supplies for the domestic market. The effectiveness of management and labor productivity has increased. In brief, a big step has been taken toward normalizing the situation in the country.

This, W. Jaruzelski noted, is the result of enormous efforts by our party and intensive labor by its Central Committee and Politburo. The Polish working class has proved by its labor that it supports the party's program aimed at strengthening the socialist homeland. The 10th PZPR Congress scheduled for the first half of 1986 obliges us to make a detailed assessment of what has been done and what needs to be done to completely fulfill the Ninth Party Congress decisions.

Touching on certain shortcomings in economic development, W. Jaruzelski said that there are as yet enormous untapped internal reserves in the country's economy. This primarily applies to improving product quality and the level of labor organization and reinforcing discipline. The struggle against manifestations of mismanagement is an urgent and important task. Apart from party organizations and the administration, trade unions must also resolve this task. Despite the quite good indicators in agriculture, it must not be forgotten that the food problem has not as yet been resolved in our country. Productivity in agriculture and other related sectors of the economy is inadequate. Agriculture's needs must be more fully met.

We are not...(picking up third paragraph and providing alternate opening passage)

Paragraph four, line eight reads in PRAVDA: ...Republic and Czechoslovakia. Poland's cooperation within the CEMA framework is strengthening. The CEMA economic summit conference became...(rewording)

NURIYEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

Nuriyev-Zhivkov Meeting

PM271627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Close Collaboration"]

[Text] Sofia, 21 Dec -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, yesterday received here Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Agroindustrial Complex, who heads a Soviet Government delegation currently in Bulgaria.

During the meeting, there was discussion of a broad range of questions relating to the further development of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in the fields of agriculture, land reclamation and chemicalization, agricultural machine building, the provision of production equipment for agriculture and water resources, the food sectors, the microbiological industry, as well as other spheres of the agroindustrial complex.

The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Delegation's Activities

PM271129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Bulgaria-USSR: Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Sofia, 22 Dec -- A Soviet Government delegation headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for the Agro-Industrial Complex, was in Bulgaria 17 through 22 December at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Talks were held with a Bulgarian Government delegation headed by V. Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Agriculture and Forestry Party-Government Council. There was discussion of a broad range of issues related to further deepening and expanding cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria in all spheres of the agro-industrial complex. Specifically, the sides examined the main avenues of scientific, technical, and economic ties in the field of agriculture, land reclamation, water resources, chemicalization, agricultural machine building, the supply of production equipment for agriculture, the food sectors, and the microbiological industry, as well as environmental protection. The talks took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cooperation.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, and G. Filipov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The Soviet delegation visited a number of agro-industrial associations and familiarized itself with the work of scientific research centers and agricultural enterprises in Plovdid and Pleven Okrugs.

FURTHER REPORTS ON TIKHONOV VISIT TO TURKEY

PM281220 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Official Visit to Turkey"]

[Text] Ankara, 27 Dec TASS -- Turkish President Kenan Evren has received N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is here on an official visit.

N.A. Tikhonov conveyed greetings and good wishes to the Turkish head of state from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as well as an invitation on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union at a time convenient for both sides.

For his part, K. Evren conveyed greetings and best wishes to K.U. Chernenko.

An exchange of views took place between N.A. Tikhonov and K. Evren on questions of Soviet-Turkish relations and international problems of mutual interest to the Soviet Union and Turkey.

Both sides expressed satisfaction at the stable development of Soviet-Turkish relations, including in the economic sphere, and confirmed their mutual aspiration to further deepen them in the spirit of good-neighborliness.

During the discussion of international matters, the sides agreed on the pressing need to do everything possible to achieve a change for the better in the development of the world situation.

M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Turkey, were present during the conversation, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

After the conversation, K. Evren gave a luncheon in N.A. Tikhonov's honor.

On the same day, the talks between N.A. Tihkonov and Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal were completed.

The discussion of certain questions of bilateral Soviet-Turkish relations and the situation in the international arena was continued. N.A. Tikhonov and T. Ozal expressed satisfaction with the results of their talks and urged the continuation of high-level contacts between the USSR and Turkey. N.A. Tikhonov invited T. Ozal to pay an official visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The signing of Soviet-Turkish joint documents took place.

The long-term program for the development of economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Turkish Republic was signed:

For the USSR by N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and for the Turkish Republic by Turkish Prime Minister T. Ozal.

An agreement on trade turnover between the USSR and the Turkish Republic for 1986-1990 was also signed. It was signed by N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, and E. Pakdemirli, foreign trade and treasury adviser to the prime minister.

N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Y. Kutbay, director general of the Turkish Foreign Ministry Culture Department, signed a program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Turkey for 1985-1986.

After the signing, T. Ozal said:

The long-term documents that have just been signed, documents that determine the framework and main avenues of bilateral trade and economic relations based on the principles of equality and mutual benefit, constitute an important result of the visit to our country by N.A. Tikhonov, the esteemed chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

We are thus witnessing the fruits of our government's efforts aimed at developing trade relations with CEMA countries, primarily the Soviet Union.

These documents are intended to give renewed impetus to Soviet-Turkish economic and trade ties, which experienced something of a decline in the second half of the 1970's.

I consider that these documents provide an opportunity for the dynamic and mutually advantageous development on a long-term basis of relations with our neighbor the Soviet Union, which has an enormous economic potential.

I want this to make a positive contribution to the further development of the good-neighborliness, friendship, and cooperation observed between our countries in the last 20 years and to benefit both states.

In his speech, N.A. Tikhonov stressed:

Today has seen the signing of important documents determining the future main avenues of Soviet-Turkish cooperation in the trade and economic sphere as well as in the sphere of cultural and scientific ties. By signing these documents, we are simultaneously broadening the legal-contractual basis of our relations, summing up the results of what has been done, and setting tasks for the long term. We are thereby confirming our common desire not to stop at what has already been achieved, but to move forward in order to continue to ensure the stable continuing development of good-neighborly ties and cocperation between the USSR and Turkey.

For all the differences in our economic and social systems, our states have a community of long-term interests that are not subject to changes dictated by short-term expediency. This community of interests is based on geographical proximity, historical ties, a mutual interest in trade, economic cooperation, and cultural exchange, and most importantly, on the need to live in peace and friendship as good neighbors. This is particularly important in the present international situation, which remains complex and tense.

We have every opportunity for advancing more vigorously and making fuller use of the factor of good-neighborliness. The documents signed today are solid blocks on which the edifice of our relations is being built.

The Soviet Union, and I particularly want to stress this, advocates that this edifice be not only spacious and tall but also quakeproof. We must therefore consolidate and develop everything positive that has been achieved in our relations.

Only along this path will we be able to implement our people's wishes, only in this way will we make a concrete contribution to the common cause of building a peaceful life on earth and strengthening peace and security in our region.

In conclusion, I would like to express gratitude for the kind words addressed to us here by Mr Prime Minister and for the appreciation he expressed for Soviet-Turkish cooperation.

I would also like to take this opportunity to again express wishes for prosperity and happiness to the people of Turkey, our neighbor.

On 26 December, N.A. Tikhonov attended a concert given by Turkish masters of art.

More Delegation Members Listed

PM271459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 December in its First Edition front-pages a TASS-attributed report headlined "On an Official Visit" that adds the following information about the composition of the delegation:

N.A. Tihonov is accompanied on his visit by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; and N.S. Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister.

IZVESTIYA SEES DESIRE FOR BETTER UK-USSR TIES

PM271322 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Great Britain: Constructive Dialogue"]

[Text] London -- The results of the visit made by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, are being widely discussed in Britain. The main conclusion agreed upon by the majority of commentators is that the visit was an excellent stimulus both to the continuation of the political dialogue and to the expansion of business cooperation between our countries.

During its stay in Great Britain, the Soviet delegation was able to exchange views on current international problems with the prime minister and members of the government, the leaders of the opposition parties, and members of Parliament. The Soviet delegation proceed here from the principle that despite the fundamental differences in the positions of the two states in the present alarming situation fraught with the threat of nuclear war, it is essential to use every opportunity to reestablish a climate of trust and ease tension. This is why during their meetings and talks in Britain, our [Supreme Soviet] deputies actively explained the meaning of the Soviet peace initiatives, which envisage the most radical measures to reduce nuclear armaments, up to their complete liquidation, and to avert an arms race in space.

These efforts generated a great response. They were given press, radio, and television coverage. Sharing his impressions with me, Ron Brown, a member of the House of Commons, said:

"I don't think there's any need to remind you how the Soviet Union is usually depicted by our media. Yet Britons have now been able to see for themselves that prominent Soviet figures have come to us with good intentions, as emissaries of peace and good will. It is difficult to overestimate the significance of this event. I'm sure it will facilitate a better understanding of your country's policy and achievements. It only remains to express the wish that contacts between parliamentarians become more frequent and take place on a more regular basis."

The person I was talking to is a member of the Labor Party, but even the Conservative politicians whose statements I happened to hear also gave a positive evaluation to the visit. I can merely cite the secretary of state for Scotland, G. Younger, who called the visit a new step in the development of British-Soviet relations.

Addressing a gathering of businessmen, the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, M.S. Gorbachev, remarked that the creation of the material base for the consolidation and deepening of detente is impossible without firm, stable international economic relations. In this context, the Soviet Union and Britain have accumulated solid positive experience. At the same time, statistics clearly show that the potential of British-Soviet trade is far from fully realized. The executive director of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, (D. Kris), expressed the hope that in the more favorable atmosphere created as a result of the visit, both sides will more actively seek out opportunities for concluding new deals.

Our parliamentarians' visit ended in Scotland, and this is deeply symbolic; ties of friendship were established between the Scottish and Soviet people soon after the October Revolution. Suffice it to recall that the land of the soviet's first consul in Britain was a Scotsman, John (Maklin), while during the last war convoys of ships carrying military supplies for the Red Army set sail from Scottish shores on their long and dangerous voyage.

The traditions established during that arduous period when our countries were fighting a common foe have not been forgotten. "We have many sincere friends of the USSR," I was told by (D. Rouan), vice president of the "Scotland-USSR" Friendship Society. "And, naturally, they are convinced that a real improvement in British-Soviet relations is long overdue."

CHERNENKO REPLIES TO FRG TU OFFICIAL ON CW USE

LD221754 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] Bonn December 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valeriy Glukhov reports.

Prominent FRG trade union leader Julius Lehlbach has been presented the answer of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko to the letter in which Lehlbach requested the Soviet Union's support for the idea of creating in Europe a zone free from chemical weapons.

In connection with getting Konstantin Chernenko's letter, Chairman of the Land Organization of the Association of German Trade Unions of Rhineland-Pfalz Julius Lehlbach stressed in a conversation with the TASS correspondent that the answer of the Soviet party and state leader will give a new impetus to the struggle to remove all chemical weapons from the European territory and also gives the hope for the achievement of success in that struggle.

Julius Lehlbach pointed out that the readiness to promote the creation in Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons expressed by the Soviet Union is undoubtedly one of the main prerequisites for removing chemical weapons from Europe. In this connection he emphasised the sincere interest of the Soviet people which experienced grave consequences of the world war in removing the danger of the use of toxic agents in Europe. At the same time the trade union leader criticized Washington's stand since Washington takes no concrete steps in this sphere.

The FRG trade unions, regarding themselves as part of the peace movement declare for the removal of not only chemical weapons but also nuclear weapons both in the West and the East, Julius Lehlbach said. Ordinary working people will never put up with the arms race for they will have eventually to pay with their blood for it, the FRG trade union leader stressed.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FRG AID TO ANTI-DRA FORCES

PM221424 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[Major V. Nikanorov commentary under the rubric "The Facts Expose": "Major Kothny's 'Private Society'"]

[Text] Thousands of kilometers separate the West German city of Stuttgart from Kabul, Herat, and other Afghan cities. Nevertheless, it is here, on the banks of the Neckar, that organizations displaying a clearly unhealthy interest in the DRA are located. The newspaper UNSERE ZEIT reports: Stuttgart is the location of the headquarters of a secret CIA office engaged in transporting weapons and other supplies for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries via Pakistan.

The FRG, however, goes further than just making its territory available for operations by transatlantic subversive services. It provides substantial support for the Afghan revolution's enemies. Evidence of this, too, can be found here in Stuttgart.

A so-called bureau run by Bundeswehr Major Erich Kothny operates in the city. This officer has long been known for his sympathies toward the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble. Back in 1983, he publicly expressed his feelings when describing his illegal stay in Afghanistan. The magazine EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE wrote in this connection: "Erich Kothny, Bundeswehr major on active duty, who spent some time with partisans in Afghanistan in the guise of a journalist, dilated with comforting lightheartedness on 'psychological aspects of the Afghan liberation struggle.'" There is obviously no need to explain that the "partisans" whom the brave major visited are the counterrevolutionary rabble inspired, guided, and armed by Washington. Numerous facts prove that Bonn eagerly aids and abets the Afghan counterrevolution, following in Washington's footsteps.

Bonn appropriates DM60 million for the Afghan counterrevolution each year. Large sums are also made available to Pakistan's military regime to keep up its undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. All kinds of anti-Afghan organizations have made themselves comfortable in FRG territory, engaging in an unbridled slander campaign against the DRA. Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in West Germany have even committed an attack against the DRA Embassy in Bonn. The BAKHTAR news agency described this crime as "an act of international brigandage, confirming the conspiracy between the West German Government and counterrevolutionary elements."

The West German authorities overlook the activities of counterrevolutionary Afghan groups and even encourage the creation of home-grown organizations pursuing similar purposes. An example of this is provided by Major Kothny's newlyhatched "society," seen by some people in the FRG as a "socially beneficial organization."

Kothny tries to prove that the "society" he has founded is purely his personal work and that he himself acted only as a "private individual." However, the truth will out. This subversive anti-Afghan organization, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT points out, operates with the knowledge and approval of the Bundeswehr command.

Thus, in Stuttgart, far from Afghan soil, people are nurturing hatred for the Afghan revolution with encouragement from the FRG official authorities. No camouflage of the "private society" kind is capable of covering up this fact.

FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM271638 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] On 18 December, a French Socialist Party [PS] delegation headed by (J. Untsinger), PS national secretary for foreign questions, arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was welcomed by V.V. Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

SOVIET UNION, FINLAND TO BUILD GAS PIPELINE

LD211139 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 21 TASS -- Finland will be able to import up to three billion cubic meters of natural gas from the U.S.S.R. a year after a 250-kilometer Kouvola-Tampere pipeline with a branch to Helsinki have gone into service. A contract on the joint construction of the pipeline was signed by the Soviet Foreign Trade Association Tsvetmetpromeksport and the Finnish state-owned Neste Oil Joint Stock Company in Moscow today.

Soviet agencies are to build the pipeline on 'turn-key' terms. They will carry out design work, welding, assembly and insulating operations. They will also test the gas pipeline. To carry out the project the U.S.S.R. will supply construction machinery and mechanisms, motor vehicles, fuel and lubricating materials, and dispatch Soviet specialists to Finland.

The Finnish side will provide pipeline equipment, pipes and insulating materials. The Lemminkaejnen Firm will carry out general construction work. A contract to this effect was also signed today.

The new pipeline is one of the joint ventures mentioned in the long-term program for economic and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. The pipeline will enable Finland to meet its requirements in natural gas till the year 2000 through export the commodity from the U.S.S.R.

After the pipeline have gone into operation [sentence as received] the Soviet Union will supply additional amounts of natural gas to Finnish users for use in power engineering and heating as well as for chemical industry enterprises of the country.

FINNISH-SOVIET CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CONVENES

PM241632 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent M. Kostikov dispatch: "Developing Cooperation"]

[Text] Helsinki, 23 Dec -- The routine annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce has been held in the Finlandia Palace. Participating in it were Ye.P. Pitovranov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry; N.N. Smelyakov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade; and J. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade.

Questions of the 1983 activity of the Chamber of Commerce and of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland were examined at the meeting. As was pointed out at the meeting, the relations of friendship, trust, and good-neighborliness between the USSR and Finland are developing steadily and dynamically on the basis of the 1948 treaty. Mutually advantageous and large-scale trade and economic cooperation constitute the material basis of these relations.

During the period 1981-1985, it was pointed out at the meeting, Soviet-Finnish commodity turnover will exceed R20 billion and will total R25 billion over the 5-year period as a whole. This is considerably in excess of the indicators set in the long-term cooperation program between our countries for these years. New forms of trade and economic cooperation -- the construction of projects on USSR territory with the participation of Finnish firms and production collaboration -- have enjoyed further development in the current 5-year period.

The next 5-year period, it was pointed out at the meeting, will be a qualitatively new stage in the development of trade and economic cooperation between our countries. The agreement on commodity turnover and payments for 1986-1990 provides for growth in commodity turnover to R28 billion. This task will be resolved by means of realizing new joint projects and developing modern forms of cooperation which ensure growth in Soviet exports and, on this basis, an increase in imports of goods and services to Finland.

The services of the chamber, founded in 1946, are enjoyed by more than 400 different Finnish firms and companies and more than 50 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

PRAVDA ON FINNISH COMMUNISTS' STRUGGLE FOR UNITY

PM201539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by special correspondents M. Kostikov and V. Mikhaylov: "With the Finnish Communists"]

[Excerpts] Helsinki-Moscow, December -- The traditional festival of the communist press turned into a very important event in the life of the Finnish Communist Party [SKP]. It was a real show of the Communists' unity and militant capacity. People traveled hundreds of kilometers, even from distant Lapland, from beyond the Arctic Circle, in the desire to spend just a few hours together and join their voices so that they resounded throughout the country.

Not only the will for unity, which is inherent in like-minded people, tangibly manifested itself. This was a direct response to the challenge issued by big capital to the working people's interests and democratic rights, a response to the attempts to weaken and undermine the cohesion of the workers' and communist movement in the country.

At the discussion forum held in one of the halls in the Congress Center, there was businesslike discussion on the necessity to achieve these aims, above all, by activating the work of Communists locally. "Only he who struggles can win!" -- these words by a metalworker from the Turku industrial district became a kind of motto for the participants in the meeting.

The lofty spirit of internationalism was the second, but no less vivid, distinguishing feature of the festival in Helsinki.

Having become a mass demonstration, the festival showed that the working class and working people of Finland support the Communists' policy aimed at defending their vital interests and the cause of peace and friendship among peoples and at strengthening good-neighborliness and Finnish-Soviet cooperation.

Recently, however, the attempts of big capital to squeeze the working class and restrict the working people's rights have become more palpable. The attempts by reaction to undermine the unity of their chief force, the Communist Party, are also linked with this counteroffensive. Anticommunism has become more active, and we were told this not only by veterans. The old tactics of "smothering in an embrace" and the attempts to "integrate" workers' organizations and parties and to reduce them to a common bourgeois denominator are combined with crude, frontal attacks.

Organized actions are also being undertaken against the unity of the Communist Party, particularly in the major industrial districts -- Uusimaa, Turku, Tampere. The forces of reaction pin great hopes on undermining the SKP's militant capacity. They also count on undermining the positions of Finland's democratic forces as a whole and weakening the inherent reliance of the country's foreign policy course on friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

However, Finnish Communists counter this with their efforts to strengthen the unity of the party's ranks, to enhance its militancy, and to activate the struggle for the working people's vital interests, democracy, and peace. "The party is our whole life's work," veterans said. "We will not allow it to be destroyed." "The workers need a militant Communist Party," we heard at the plant. It was reported at the press festival that 11,000 Communists have already signed the appeal "A Strong and United Communist Party Is Needed." That is already more than half the number who elected the delegates to the last SKP congress. The signature collection is continuing.

What, then, do the majority of Finnish Communists advocate? The hardening of the line of big capital and right-wing forces -- the transition from methods of concession and persuasion to an increasingly sharp attack on the working people's gains -- lies at the bottom of the negative trends in Finland's political development and social atmosphere, the appeal states. The most important political task at the present time is to rally forces for joint activity for peace and a new policy. What is needed for this is a strong and united Communist Party. The strengthening of the SKP's independence, orginality, militant capacity, and unity is not only the party's internal matter. It is a necessity dictated by the interests of the working class and by Finland's national interests.

...We parted from new and old friends, preserving the warmth of the meetings. By sharing our joys and cares we drew even closer together and understood each other's thoughts and deeds even more profoundly. Soviet Communists have always valued and still highly value fraternal relations with the SKP. We are accustomed to seeing the SKP as a consistent fighter for the working people's interests and for friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Finland and the Soviet Union. We parted in the belief that Soviet and Finnish Communists will continue to march side by side in common formation in the struggle for the further development of good-neighborly relations, mutual understanding, and cooperation between our peoples and for peace and social progress.

SOVIET-SWEDISH PUBLICATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

PM201334 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Working Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Stockholm, 2 Dec -- Talks have been held at the Swedish Foreign Ministry and the country's state archives on the joint publication in the Soviet Union and Sweden of documents on diplomatic relations.

The Soviet delegation was headed by P.P. Sevostyanov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Archives Administration.

On the Swedish side the talks were conducted by Ambassador Gunnar Jarring, chairman of the Royal Academy of Literature, Language, and Antiquities Commission for the Publication of Historical Documents; Sven Lundquist, director of the country's state archives, and Vilhelm Karlgren, director of the Swedish Foreign Ministry Archives Administration.

The talks ended with the signing of a working protocol which stipulates that a collection of documents on the history of Russian-Swedish relations will be sent to press early next year.

PENTAGON 'SECRET PLAN' FOR ICELAND VIEWED

LD231537 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 23 Dec 84

["Pentagon's Shadow Over Iceland" -- TASS headline; quote marks as received]

[Text] Moscow December 23 TASS -- "Iceland looks like an active volcano these days", writes Mikhail Kochetkov in the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZHN. "The public concern and anxiety was caused by a small but very important letter in which a prominent American journalist reported to prime minister of the country Steingrimur Hermannsson about the Pentagon's secret document that became known to him. That happened right the next day after the head of the Iceland Government declared that on the territory of the country there were no and would never be nuclear weapons.

The essence of the document that the journalist refers to is as follows: According to the Pentagon's secret plan, 48 nuclear depth bombs will be deployed on the territory of Iceland, in eventuality of military actions. After urgent meetings of the government and parliament the Icelandic prime minister officially requested explanations from the U.S. President. But Washington so far prefers to keep silent."

Iceland, which earlier never had an army, was drawn into the North Atlantic bloc, and is now being actively involved with every passing year into militaristic plans of NATO strategists," it is said in the commentary. "Assigning to the island the role of the key to the North Atlantic, the Pentagon actively modernizes military structure in Iceland. Radar complexes and radio electronic reconnaissance stations, deployed across the country, will be replenished in the near future with F-15 fighter bombers, AWACS planes. Reports appeared in the press on the intention to deploy on the island American cruise missiles with conventional warheads, and also on the construction of a special storage for stockpiling nuclear weapons.

"Such a development of events testifies to U.S. dangerous intentions towards Iceland," the author stresses.

MIDDLE EAST MILITARY LEADERS MEET SOKOLOV

Syria's Talks

JN251358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow -- General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, met with new Soviet Defense Minister Marshal Sergey Sokolov today. Gen Talas conveyed to Marshal Sokolov President Hafiz al-Asad's congratulations on assuming his new post. They reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the USSR. They also asserted the need to continue reinforcing Syria's defensive capability in order to confront the imperialist and Zionist schemes and to support its militant role in the region.

Iraq's Shanshal

JN242000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (INA) -- Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, Iraqi minister of state for military affairs, met with Marshal Sergey Sokolov, new Soviet defense minister, here today. The two sides reviewed the developed relations between the two friendly countries. It is known that Staff Gen Shanshal led the Iraqi delegation to the funeral of the late Defense Minister Marshal Ustinov, held here earlier today.

PALESTINIAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD271800 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] A festive meeting of the Soviet public was held today on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Palestine revolution. Speakers representing Soviet public opinion once again stressed the warm solidarity of the Soviet people with the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people. At the meeting, Yahya Habash, the extraordinary plenipotentiary representative of the PLO to the Soviet Union, spoke highly of the stance of the Soviet Union in behalf of a settlement in the Middle East and its main issue, the Palestinian cause. In the name of the PLO leadership, Yahya Habash expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, and all the Soviet people for their continuous support of the just cause of the Palestinians.

INCREASING SOVIET SAUDI CONTACTS PRAISED

LD221819 Moscow Internatinal Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary: "In the Interests of the Just Arab Cause"]

[Text] A few days ago, AL-WATAN of Kuwait carried an article welcoming the development of Soviet-Saudi relations. We would like to recall what Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, stated to the effect that his country highly appreciates the positive role of the Soviet Union in the Middle East and hopes for the development, (?to some degree), of relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union. AL-WATAN said that firm relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union would accord not only with the interests of the Arab cause in general, but also with the interests of the countries of the Gulf region.

In the opinion of the Kuwaiti newspapers and those of a number of Gulf countries the Saudi foreign minister's statement indicates the growing comprehension among the country's government and political quarters of the benefit of Saudi-Soviet contacts and consultations; these are being regularly conducted following the visit of Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to Moscow in December 1982 with a seven member committee and his talks with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet foreign minister.

The exchange of views on the current international situation and the situation in the Middle East helps both countries to better understand one another's postures and creates a suitable atmosphere for understanding between them. These contacts provide new opportunities to develop Saudi-Soviet cooperation in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. What is of great significance in this respect is the Saudi AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT's statement that the United States, and not the Soviet Union, is concerned with ensuring Israeli military superiority over the Arabs and that Washington's behavior and not that of Moscow has made the blatant Israeli terrorism and piracy possible; Washington is the one that allowed the heinous massacre of the Palestinians in the refugee camps, and has made it easy for Israel to commit the (?terrible) crimes against human (?souls).

The Saudi newspaper stated that the United States alone continuously foils all resolutions of the United Nations and other international organizations that do not please Tel Aviv, and threatens to quit international organizations whenever the danger of the denunciation of Israeli piracy arises.

Regarding the Soviet Union, its posture toward Middle East issues in no way conflicts with the general Arab line formulated in Fes in September 1982. The Soviet Union, like the Arab countries, wants a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution of the Middle East conflict based on the Arabs regaining all their territories occupied by Israel, including Jerusalem, and ensuring the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, which includes their right to set up an independent state. This principled posture was present in sufficient clarity and fullness in the proposal submitted in July of last year by the Soviet Government for a settlement in the Middle East. The Soviet Union insists on resolving the problem within the framework of an international conference particularly for this purpose with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The trend toward strengthening relations between Gulf countries and the Soviet Union has been met with blatant hostility in the United States. THE WASHINGTOM TIMES, known for its connections with the pro-Zionist pro-Israel quarters in the United States, is doing all it can to blacken the posture of the Soviet Union regarding the problems of the Middle East and encouraging a lack of confidence in its policy in the region. Washington and the American press seek to prevent the realization of a Soviet-Arab understanding on basic issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict and thus make it easy to impose American-Israeli capitulationist solutions on the Arabs. However, these intrigues are suffering increasing failure.

LEBANESE 'PATRIOTS' ATTACK ISRAELI TROOPS

21 December Actions

LD211628 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Beirut December 21 TASS -- The Lebanese people give a rebuff to the Israeli aggressors that seek to establish a "new order" in the country's captured areas.

In every village, in every housing block, notwithstanding most ruthless reprisals, the occupiers may encounter a just retribution for the bloody crimes which they commit. Yesterday alone, the patriots carried out three operations as a result of which Israeli troops sustained losses in manpower and materiel. In the centre of Sayda and in the villages of 'Aqbiyah and Al-Ghaziyah guerrillas boldly attacked invaders by firing on them from grenade launchers and submachine-guns.

A mass demonstration of women has taken place in Tyre. They demanded the release of all prisoners kept behind the barbed wire of Ansar concentration camp and in other Zionist dungeons in Lebanon's south. Israeli punitive troops have made new mass arrests among civilian population. Tens of innocent people have been captured and imprisoned in Tyre, Sayda and other populated localities of the south.

In the past twenty-four hours fierce clashes between conflicting groupings continued in the mountain areas of Lebanon.

The actions of Israeli agents inside the country are aimed at heightening tension. In recent days they staged a series of terrorist acts in the capital and other areas. The terrorist acts resulted in a loss of life. This morning Israeli agents commited a new crime, blowing up an automobile full of dynamite near a school in the Druze village of Ra's al-Matn, 15 km away from Beirut. Several tens of people, mainly children, were killed or injured as a result of the criminal action.

A delegation of West German parliamentarians from the Greens party who are now in Lebanon visited the country's southern areas. One of the delegation members, Mr Schmeissner has said upon return that Israeli troops' withdrawal is the only way for the establishment of peace in the south. Israel's course, he stressed, constitutes a policy of expansion which has made a state policy aimed at keeping U.S. imperialist interests.

24 December Actions

LD241346 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Beirut December 24 TASS -- Correspondent Aleksandr Zhudro reports:

The Labenese patriots carried out several new combat operations against the Israeli troops in the south of Lebanon over the past 24 hours. They attacked Israelis on the Zahrani-Nabatiyah Road and also in the vicinity of 'Arab Salim village. Guerrillas opened fire at a convoy of trucks carrying military equipment, which was heading to Sayda from Tyre, and in the area of Rashayya al-Wadi settlement they threw grenades at a post of the puppet south Lebanon army, which was created by Tel Aviv from among local collaborationists. As a result of guerrilla operations, the invaders suffered losses in manpower and materiel.

Representatives of all religious communities of south Lebanon took part in a mass rally in Tura village, devoted to the memory of the peaceful residents of this village who were slaughtered by Israeli punitive troops a week ago. The speakers at the rally expressed indignation over the bloody crimes perpetrated by the aggressors, and demanded an immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Lebanese territory. It was stressed in the speeches that the unity of all the Lebanese irrespective of their religious affiliation or political views, is the earnest of success in the struggle against the invaders. A rally of protest against the occupation regime was also held in the city of Tyre.

According to local press reports, although tensions are gradually subsiding in Lebanon, armed clashes between the rival factions continue in individual regions of the country. Exchanges of fire took place in western Beirut, in Kharrub region and in highland Lebanon.

PRAVDA CITES CHAD'S OUEDDEI ON RECONCILIATION

PM271713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "For National Reconciliation"]

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Dec -- Chad's Transitional National Unity Government [GUNT] advocates the achievement of national reconciliation among all Chadian political groupings, an end to the civil war, and the restoration of peace and stability in the country, stated GUNT Chairman Goukouni Oueddei. As Libya's JANA agency reports, he addressed foreign journalists in the Chadian town of Faya Largeau.

The incumbent Ndjamena regime, Goukouni Oueddei said, is doing everything to frustrate the settlement of the conflict. By terrorizing the peaceful population and betraying the country's interests to please the imperialist powers, Hissein Habre is only seeking to maintain his own power. Thousands of Chadians have been forced to flee their motherland as a result of the repressions he has unleashed.

The bloody crimes perpetrated by the Ndjamena puppets, the GUNT chairman remarked, are encountering growing resistance from the inhabitants of southern Chad. The north, however, like many regions of the central and eastern parts of the country, is controlled by the Army of National Liberation led by the GUNT. Some of its fighters, in alliance with the local population, are waging combat in the south.

Goukouni Oueddei categorically denied the fabrications being disseminated in the West concerning some sort of "Libyan military presence" in northern Chad. Such lies, he pointed out, have been invented by Washington seeking to secure a new French armed intervention in Chad and perpetuate the imperialist domination of our country. The GUNT chairman stressed that his government will not admit French military "observers" into the zone it controls because Paris is actively supporting the Habre regime. At the same time, Goukouni Oueddei declared, the GUNT is prepared to accept observers from any neutral country.

ANDERSON SEYCHELLES ARTICLE CALLED 'GIBBERISH'

LD172058 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov.

American journalist Jack Anderson, an old hand at "leaking" to the press the information which the Pentagon deems necessary, has decided to emit another soap bubble of a story concerning the "Soviet military threat" through THE WASHINGTON POST. According to the "data" received by his omnipresent assistant, "the Government of Seychelles has found itself in the deadly embrace of the Soviet bear". Oil shipments to industrialised Western nations, the author writes, could on this account be "intercepted all of a sudden by Soviet warships based on the islands". The Seychelles, he fantasizes, working up suspense, "can also become an important missile launching pad which will enable the Soviets to deal strikes at the entire Near East".

Of course, one could describe all these and other similar fabrications with one word -- gibberish -- and to leave the matter at that if it were not for one consideration.

Dotting his "i's" and crossing his "t's" Anderson compares his version of the situation in the Seychelles with "another Grenada" to save the American reader the trouble of thinking at length about what the U.S.A. should do in a situation like that. Just remember the Grenadian precedent!

I don't know what inferences THE WASHINGTON POST readers will make from Anderson's delirious writings, but the public of the Seychelles and other sovereign countries of the Indian Ocean will undoubtedly regard them as fresh evidence of Washington's course toward intervention in the internal affairs of other states. The Indian Ocean, India's statesman writes in connection with the behaviour of Washington which is unwilling to reckon with anyone's interests but its own, is turning into one more area of confrontation. The existing bases, such as Diego Garcia, are being enlarged, the search is underway for new springboards for aggressive forces, and military presence is becoming a permanent feature. Such a development of events creates a new threat to the security of the countries of the region.

The activities of the United States in the region is a vivid demonstration of who was and remains to date the initiator of militaristic preparations threatening the security of coastal and insular states. It is not co-incidental the the U.S.A., disregarding U.N. decisions, in every way resists the convocation of an international conference for the Indian Ocean. For if that conference had taken place, as initially planned, it could have demanded several years ago that foreign military bases and fleets be removed from the Indian Ocean, but this is at variance with the strategic plans of the U.S. Defense Department in the region. And it is not without reason, as Anderson admits in his article, that certain U.S. strategists fear that the U.S.A. will have to withdraw from Diego Garcia. Perhaps this is why false stories about the "Soviet threat" although precisely the U.S.S.R. at one with nonaligned countries persistently advocates the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and an early holding of an international conference for that purpose.

The public of the Indian Ocean countries has very definite views on Washington's hints concerning "another Grenada". Only ten days ago the Indian newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES wrote that smaller countries of the Indian Ocean should make conclusions for the lesson of Grenada. The armada of U.S. warships in the Indian Ocean, the paper writes, is capable of intervening in any insular or coastal state. And such countries as the Seychelles and Mauritius have long been causing Washington's irritation.

In the light of such statements Jack Anderson's soap bubbles explode, leaving dirty stains and nothing more.

COMPARISON OF AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS VISIT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 December carries on page 4 a TASS report under the headline "Visit to the Soviet Union of a Delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa". The report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph four, line five reads in PRAVDA:...The so-called "constructive cooperation" of the Washington administration with the apartheid regime has led to the growth of its aggressiveness and to the intensified repression and persecution of the opponents of racism...(changing "engagement" to "cooperation", rewording)

OFFICIALS AT MOSCOW CUBAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD272255 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Dec 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today there was a festive meeting of the capital's working people devoted to the holiday of the 26th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution. Those who spoke noted that since the victory of the revolution, the people of the isle of freedom, under the leadership of their Communist Party, had carried out profound socioeconomic reforms. It was stressed that the Soviet people are in solidarity with the Cuban people's resolute struggle to defend their revolutionary gains and ensure a peaceful life for their homeland. Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Vazquez, the Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union; representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, and military leaders.

U.S., HONDURAS PREPARE FURTHER JOINT MANEUVERS

LD281017 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Mexico City December 28 TASS -- The United States and Honduras plan broad-scale joint military exercises on the Honduran territory. This was stated in Tegucigalpa by a Honduran high-placed military representative. The exercises codenamed "Big Pine-3" are to begin in January next year.

These military exercises, just as the previous ones, are of an overtly anti-Nicaraguan character. There is no doubt that these exercises will be used as a cover-up for active preparations of new aggressive actions against Nicaragua, which fell victim to Washington's undeclared war. The Reagan administration uses military exercises to broaden its presence in the region. New military bases were constructed in the course of the previous exercises on the Honduran territory, as well as landing grounds for heavy combatant and transport planes, including in direct proximity of the frontier with Nicaragua.

It is by no means accidental that in the period of such exercises counter-revolutionary Somoza gangs are stepping up their sallies. The Pentagon uses the exercises as a pretext for actual occupation of Honduras and for turning that country's territory into its military base, which even more heightens the situation in Central America.

PRAVDA TEXT OF CHERNENKO GREETING RADIO WORKERS

PM271443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Working People of Soviet Radio Broadcasting

Dear comrades! I cordially congratulate you on a great event -- the 60th anniversary of the start of regular radio broadcasting in the USSR. Over the course of 6 decades Soviet radio broadcasting has embraced the entire country, becoming an integral part of our society's spiritual life and an effective means of the political and moral education of the working people.

The propagandist role of radio was appreciated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, who called it "a newspaper without paper or distance." Radio broadcasting makes its own considerable contribution to the solution of the major national economic, political, and social tasks and to the elucidation of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, enabling the world's peoples to ascertain the truth about our country.

I express the confidence that the working people of Soviet radio broadcasting will continue to take an active part in the fight for the further development of the economy, science, technology, and culture of our great motherland, and of the working peoples' well-being, and to propagandize vividly the Soviet way of life and the splendid qualities of our contemporaries -- the worthy continuers of the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the older generations.

I wish you, dear comrades, new creative successes!

K. Chernenko

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS TO EMINENT CITIZENS

PM271521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Awards Presented"]

[Text] On 13 December V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin.

Army General V.L. Govorov was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Hero of the Soviet Union "Gold Star" medal.

M.P. Chumakov, full member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, received the Order of Lenin and the Hero of Socialist Labor "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal.

K.S. Proskurnikova, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women; Marshal of Aviation S.I. Rudenko; Chief Marshal of Artillery V.F. Tolubko; and Ye.M. Chekharin, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, were awarded the Order of Lenin.

The Order of the October Revolution was awarded to USSR People's Artists A.P. Georgiyevskaya; S.V. Kolpakov, USSR first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy; and A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU.

The Orders of the Labor Red Banner, of the Friendship of the Peoples, and the "Badge of Honor" were also present.

The composer S.S. Tulikov and I.G. Sharovyev, chief director of the Moscow K.S. Stanislavskiy and V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko Academy Musical Theater, received USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium certificates with the honorary title of "USSR People's Artist." A.I. Koldunov was awarded the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium's certificate with the military title of Chief Marshal of Aviation.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, V.V. Kuznetsov warmly congratulated the award recipients and wished them new successes in labor for the good of the socialist motherland and for the sake of the triumph of communism and peace. T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, also congratulated the award recipients.

The recipients expressed their profound gratitude to the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the high appraisal of their activity. They gave assurances that they will continue to devote all their strength, knowledge, and experience to the fulfillment of the tasks which the party has set the Soviet people.

FEDORCHUK CHECKS ILLEGAL USE OF OFFICIAL VEHICLES

PM271411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "'I Will Not Tolerate Injustice'"]

[Text] "I Will Not Tolerate Injustice" was the title of an article published in PRAVDA 30 September. The facts were checked during a visit to the place in question, USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V. Fedorchuk has informed the editorial office. In some republics, krays, and oblasts there have been instances when kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other organizations have illegally made vehicles available for permanent use by precinct militia inspectors, and they have been told to return them to their proper owners. As for Yeyskiy Gorispolkom and Rayispolkom Internal Affairs Department precinct inspectors working in rural localities, they have now been fully provided with motorcycles for use on official business.

The question of the sale of cars to internal affairs organ workers from the pool allocated to internal affairs departments in accordance with established procedure is examined by the housing and everyday affairs commission, taking into account the opinion of the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. A preferential right to buy such vehicles is given to war and labor veterans and workers who perform their professional duties in an exemplary manner. A ban on acquisition applies only to vehicles which have previously belonged to enterprises and establishments. This ban has been introduced to prevent internal affairs organ workers abusing their official position.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON PARTY EXACTINGNESS

PM271451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Party Exactingness"]

[Text] Several very important resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee over the last few years are aimed at enhancing organization and responsibility and at strengthening party, state, and labor discipline.

The struggle against everything that hinders our forward advance has met with total support by Soviet people.

"I want to repeat again: Our exactingness and our principledness will never slacken -- neither today, nor tomorrow, nor in the future," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted.

The most complex of tasks are resolved successfully wherever lofty party principledness and strict exactingness are firmly established, wherever the analysis of work progress, of existing reserves and shortcomings, and of the style of party work is conducted systematically, purposefully, profoundly, and self-critically.

About a year ago a session of the Leningrad Party Obkom Bureau analyzed the work done by Zhdanovskiy CPSU Raykom to improve the work style and methods of primary party organizations. The point at issue concerned grave omissions. The raykom failed to display exactingness toward leaders as regards the unconditional fulfillment of plans and pledges and the execution of decisions. The apparatus' workers got carried away by the desk-bound style of work -- only slightly over 10 percent of their time was spent on direct organizational work within the collectives. As a result of this, the rayon's industry fell behind the control targets for volume of output and labor productivity growth rates. The sharp and specific discussion and the recommendations made by the obkom bureau -- precisely formulated and subject to unflagging monitoring -- helped the CPSU raykom enhance its businesslike efficiency. Changes for the better are evident. The plants and factories are now coping successfully with their targets. Nonetheless, the obkom bureau's resolution is still being monitored -- the raykom still has some unfinished work.

Such an atmosphere must be created everywhere. Of course, this presupposes painstaking work by party committees and primary party organizations, as well as profound study of the problem in question, choice of scientifically substantiated solution, precise organization of work, and joint implementation of what has been planned.

However, exactingness and businesslike efficiency are by no means the norm everywhere, and the lack of exactingness and principledness results in great material and moral losses. For example, some officials from Irkutsk Oblast's Bratskgesstroy Construction Administration squandered state funds, crudely violated financial discipline relating to the payroll, ignored the People's Court decision in a case involving embezzlement, and hindered the work by investigative organs. Communists reported all this to the Irkutsk CPSU Obkom and the Bratsk and Zheleznogorsk-Ilimskiy party committees. Individual leaders from these committees, however, protected persons who had committed crimes. The CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee issued a principled assessment of the breaches of norms of party morals, state discipline, and socialist legality. PRAVDA has already reported that the culprits have been expelled from the party and judicial proceedings have been started against them.

The monitoring and verification of execution are an important means of enhancing exactingness. This is party monitoring, which means flexible and effective monitoring "from above" and "from below." Practice shows that all kinds of ommissions and divergence between words and deeds occur when there is no monitoring of the work done by cadres. There have been cases when, for years on end, leaders have not rendered accounts either to their superior organs or to the Communists in their primary party organization, thus ending up beyond the scope of monitoring and criticism.

Trust in and respect for cadres must be inseparably linked with principled exactingness. The party committees are called upon to enhance the responsibility of leading workers for overall organization and discipline and to aim at strictest adherence to the Leninist principles governing the selection, placement, and promotion of cadres. The situation whereby compromised leaders suddenly find themselves once again in a position of authority cannot be tolerated. Such "arrangements" were, until recently, quite frequent in Rostov-na-Donu. It was only natural that practical, and in some cases quite stern, measures were taken against a number of workers in that oblast, as well as in Uzbekistan.

An atmosphere of exactingness must reign in every primary party organization. These organizations are called upon to show constant concern for the strengthening of conscientious discipline and to educate each worker in the spirit of a statesmanlike approach to matters. The title of Communist imposes an obligation to display lofty exactingness always and in all things, boldly expose shortcomings and aim at their elimination, and be implacable toward instances of economic mismanagement, bribery, speculation, and abuses of official position. Principled criticism must encounter resolute support everywhere. Meanwhile, as PRAVDA's mailbag shows, there are still instances when Communists who speak out frankly against negative phenomena are branded as "carpers" and at times even subjected to persecution.

Of course, party exactingness must not be seen simply in terms of more stringent punishment or of hasty dismissal from office for an insignificant misdemeanor or error committed for the first time. The task consists of ensuring that no incident is left without an objective assessment. But neither does exactingness have anything in common with the substitution of petty tutelage for monitoring, or with a disrespectful attitude toward other people's views.

Goodwill or the ability to perceive and remark on the success by a party comrade or subordinate and to say a good word to him do not constitute an obstacle to strictness and exactingness. Real party exactingness also presupposes showing an interest in a worker who has been subjected to some measure of punishment. If a man proves by his entire lifestyle that he has honestly redeemed his guilt, he deserves to be trusted.

The struggle for an atmosphere of implacability toward shortcomings and for firmly establishing a spirit of organization and principledness is not a short-lived campaign but the permanent duty of each party organization and Communist. Party exactingness helps enhance the efficiency and quality of our work and make fuller use of society's socioeconomic potential, as required by the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

'ZNANIYE' JOINT PLENUM VIEWS LECTURE PROPAGANDA

PM271605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Improving Standard of Lecture Propaganda"]

[Text] Measures for the further improvement of the organization of lecture propaganda in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum were discussed 18 December at a joint plenum of the boards of the all-union "Znaniye" Society, the RSFSR "Znaniye" Society, and the Central Council of People's Universities.

The plenum outlined ways of improving the quality and effectiveness of lecture propaganda and implementing the tasks set in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's greetings to the participants in the all-union scientific-practical conference on "Improving Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum."

P.Ya. Slezko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, took part in the plenum's work.

SOVIET, NON-SOVIET FREEDOMS, RIGHTS ANALYZED

PM271647 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Article by Professor K. Lyubutin, RSFSR honored scientific figure, pegged to the UN General Assembly's 16 December 1966 adoption of international pacts on human rights: "Freedom in Various Dimensions"]

[Excerpts] The anticommunists hypocritically call the bourgeois world "free," and they say that the socialist world is incompatible with human freedom. To the bourgeoisie and its ideologists the liquidation of private ownership is synonymous with the liquidation of freedom. This is not surprising, because in the eyes of the bourgeoisie freedom has always appeared inseparable from private owenrship. Thus, the destruction of private appropriation results in the liquidation of freedom in general. As A. Lincoln said: "The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as his liberator, while the wolf accuses him of violating his liberty." It is the hired hypocrites of the imperialist "wolves" who are currently whining about the violation of human rights in the socialist countries. In search of facts to confirm their fabrication about "violations," they turn, for example, to the Soviet law on people who shun socially useful labor. There is only one thing to say on this score: The defenders of capitalism have an unenviable fate if they have to plead the cause of parasites and cheats encountered in our society, whose mentality and beliefs are by no means socialist in origin.

The improvement of developed socialist society and the building of communism are inseparable from the transformation of labor into the primary vital necessity. But, like any other freedom, the freedom to work is inconceivable without the duty. Duty and responsibility are essential aspects of freedom itself. The freer a person is, the more he knows and is capable of doing, and the more he does in practical terms, the wider is his range of duties and the greater his responsibility. People who shun socially useful labor are people who want to rid themselves of duties and live at others' expense. It is they who are infringing upon the freedom of the working people of socialist society, and society has a right to protect itself against such actions. The defenders of parasites and the various turncoats are exposing themselves: They are acting as the exploiters' ideologists.

Anticommunist propaganda is full of arguments to the effect that the collectivism embodied in human relationships and their material basis -- public ownership -- contradict "human nature." The neoconservatives are calling for a revolt against the "madness of equality." The attacks against real socialism are made under cover of the motto: "Let us defend the right to inequality." One West German sociologist wrote: "Communism wants to destroy man and his individuality, it wants to reduce him to the status of one of the bricks from which the collective is built and to change his nature."

Collectivism does in fact contradict "human nature," not something mystical and unchanging, but that which has taken shape in the exploiter society.

Socialism is liquidating this "nature" by restructuring people's social relationships on a collectivist basis. The formal freedom and formal equality that are proclaimed by the bourgeois constitutions are indeed constantly violated by life itself, by capitalist social relationships, by the relationships of exploitation and other types of social oppression. We criticize the bourgeois constitutions not because they are constitutions, but because, as K. Marx wrote, they affirm freedom in general terms, but abolish it by qualifying it.

Conversely, the socialist states' constitutions affirm the people's real freedoms -- the main aim of revolutionary transformations of society. This is the essence of all four Soviet constitutions. Article 39 of the 1977 USSR Constitution says: "The socialist system ensures the broadening of rights and freedoms and the constant improvement of citizens' lives as the fulfillment of the programs for socioeconomic and cultural development proceeds." This is the objective of the entire creative activity of our party and the Soviet state.

We do not claim that there are no difficulties under socialism. There are difficulties, considerable ones too. Our advancement is hampered by outside influences, but there is no doubt that socialism brings people genuine freedoms which widen as society is improved. Power in the USSR belongs to the people. The country's economic might is strengthening. Freedom to work -- a person's main social freedom -- is guaranteed. The state social security system is nonpareil. Vast sums are spent on housing construction, and apartment rents having remained unchanged since 1928. The path to knowledge is open to all. Ever since it came into being, our democracy has expressed the interests of working people.

People who are remote from the ideas of communism, but who are capable of thinking objectively are reaching sober conclusions. Listen to the venerable British writer J.B. Priestley: "Thousands of speeches made by reactionary U.S. public figures begin with the claim: Freedom exists only in the United States. This makes it more convenient for them then to demand an inquiry into so-called 'un-American activities.' This kind of inquisitorial attitude is not exactly suggestive of genuine love of freedom...If newspapers, magazines, and the cinema increasingly fall into the hands of a small group of super-rich people who cherish their own prejudices, the freedom of speech of other social groups is grievously infringed. In theory everything is all right with freedom, but one finds it difficult to put it into practice." How very true!

READERS REACT UNFAVORABLY TO AP 'PROVOCATEURS'

PM271455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed roundup of readers' letters, plus letter from "M.A.": "A Lesson Learned for Life"]

[Text] [Unattributed roundup] The editorial mail is bringing in many letters in response to the article published in IZVESTIYA (No 295/296, 1984) under the heading "Ruling." You will remember that the Moscow City Court made that ruling against the correspondents of the American AP agency who were involved in inciting Soviet citizen A.I. Rukosuyev to betray his motherland.

Indignation and outrage at the hostile activity of foreign provocateurs permeate the letters from the newspaper's readers. War and labor veterans D.P. Kuzmin from Izhevsk and M.I. Minvichev from Pervomaysk and many others demand that all attempts by the overseas "fishers of men" to engage in the spiritual seduction of young people continue to be resolutely nipped in the bud.

Anger fills the letters of former inmates of the fascist concentration camps of Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald, N.P. Silchenko from Odessa Oblast and A.B. Maslovskiy who lives in Kalinin Oblast. "I saw their way of life, writes N.P. Silchenko, who wore number 61329 in the fascist prison, "and I will never exchange my working bread for any foreign pie!" Recalling how, after the war, American officers tried to entice him, former prisoner No 59396, to go "over there -- abroad, across the ocean," A.B. Maslovskiy tells how he and his friends resolutely rebuffed the honey-tongued hawkers.

Today, now that subversive activity by ideological centers and special services has become one of the pivots of state policy in the United States and the NATO countries, complacency and spinelessness on our part are totally impermissible, readers note. G. Kenzhabayeva, a young teacher from Karakalpakia, writes of intolerance toward couldn't-care-less attitudes and the loss of political vigilance. At the same time the letters from a collective of medical workers from Trubchevsk, Ye. K. Budarikov from Alma-Ata, and others contain an entirely justified reminder of everyone's personal responsibility for their own actions.

There are many letters -- personal and collective. They vary in style and diction, but they are united in their scorn for provocateurs like the Smales and Rosenwassers [AP journalists mentioned in 22 October IZVESTIYA article] and for the dealers in false "moral values." The readers thank the newspaper for publishing the article and stress that the shameful story of Rukosuyev should serve as an important lesson and edification for others. In this respect one of the letters is, in our view, of particular interest.

["M.A." letter begins] "Esteemed editorial office!

"I must share with you the thoughts and feelings which I experienced when I read the article 'Ruling.' It roused many things in me: the joy which comes to someone who has avoided a fatal step, bitter shame at the thought of where a moment's weakness could have led me. It also occurred to me that I have no right to keep quiet now, because my lesson might help someone, might make someone think about things which outwardly appear simple. But let me start at the beginning.

"On a June evening in 1982 my wife, some friends, and I were celebrating the birthday of a mutual friend in the Stolichnyy Restaurant. The festivities were in full swing in this well-known Kiev restaurant, when we were joined by first a young man, then his wife, from a neighboring table. The appearance of this new couple did not disrupt the serenity of the evening. Our new acquaintance, who introduced himself as Mark Rosenwasser, a correspondent for the American agency AP, turned out to be a very inquisitive companion. He inquired about literally all our customs and our attitudes on world politics, and eventually the place and nature of our work.

"Unfortunately, I was not alerted in time by Rosenwasser's none too diffident questions, and I thoughtlessly told him all about myself. The American showed 'unfeigned' interest in my life and, as if by chance, threw out a line: Had I and my family any plans to leave for the United States or Israel for permanent residence there? Learning that I had no such intentions, he started extolling life in the West and telling me how happy the people who have gone there are. Rosenwasser even offered to arrange an invitation to Israel from imaginary relatives.

"At the time I did not realize the dangers inherent for me in continuing this chance acquaintanceship. I was even interested to meet a person representing another world, other ideals, and to try to grasp their essence.

Moreover, the correspondent promised to help with American literature for the preparation of my dissertation. In a word, we agreed that I would call him in Moscow. We met several times during my working trips to the capital. Today it is hard to understand precisely what prompted me to do this. I had plenty of problems, and Mark spoke of the high wages, great opportunities, and magnificant housing conditions which supposedly awaited me abroad....

'In April 1983 I was in Moscow again. An unfamiliar woman's voice at the AP bureau told me on the telephone that Rosenwasser had left for the United States. The stranger -- AP correspondent Veronica (Mintorn) -- told me that she knew about me, and suggested a meeting place. The meeting took place. Not just one meeting, and not just with (Mintorn). She introduced me to (or rather brought me together with) the Englishwoman Alison Smale, who also worked at the Moscow AP bureau. Smale immediately displayed curiosity of a very tendentious nature... She inquired about the details of my scientific work, whether I knew of any cases of 'oppression' of persons of Jewish nationality, and so forth. Moreover, the Englishwoman Smale, who was working for an American agency, more or less said frankly that she was 'a person in the USSR on a special mission.'

"I do not know where the continuing acquaintanceship and meetings with Smale would have led me had it not been for the article 'Ruling.' It made me take a look at what was happening from a completely different viewpoint. Looking back, I was horrified to realize how I had been walking into an abyss, urged on by Rosenwasser, (Mintorn), and Smale. I realized that a whole system exists for indoctrinating Soviet people in an anti-Soviet spirit, and evidently that system is often put into operation by certain employees of the Moscow AP bureau.

"Please believe my conclusions: The activity of the people I am writing about is not aimed at objectively reporting our life, our domestic and foreign policy, but at creating in the West a false idea of our country and whipping up an atmosphere of enmity and distrust between peoples.

"I beg you to publish my letter although it may be muddled in places, but please do not give my surname. I have a son growing up. I do not want him to be ashamed of his father, who once was on the point of displaying criminal pusillanimity.

"With respect,

"M.A."

2 JAN SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC SURVEY ARRANGEMENTS NOTED

LD271825 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] A selective sociodemographic survey of the population is to be carried out in the USSR in January 1985. Here is the recording of an interview given to our correspondent (Vasiliy Ananchenko) by Arkadiy Aleksandrovich Isupov, head of the Census and Population Survey Administration and member of the collegium of the USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA].

[Begin recording] [Isupov] Yes, the selective survey will begin right at the beginning of January, or more precisely, on the 2d day of the new year. This being so, I would like to take advantage of the occasion to wish a happy new year to all who will take part in this important work of great political and national economic significance being carried out by the decision of our party and government.

[Ananchenko] Arkadiy Aleksandrovich, you have said it is a selective sociodemographic survey. What does selctive mean? Please explain for our listeners.

[Isupov] Selective means that not the whole population, but a part of it is being surveyed, in this case, 5 percent. The basis for subject selection has been provided by the election wards for elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet held in March 1984. Every 20th election ward has been selected according to a specially drafted program in every republic, kray, and oblast, and all the permanent resident population will be surveyed.

[Ananchenko] It is probably worthwhile dwelling now on what this survey will provide. Do go on.

[Isupov] The survey will provide an opportunity to follow up changes in the composition of the country's population in the time that has passed since the 1979 census, and to obtain the figures required for drafting state plans for economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and longer term. The program for the survey was drafted by the USSR CSA jointly with the USSR Gosplan and other ministries, departments, and scientific organizations, with the aim of studying population dynamics. The survey program includes a group of questions which were asked during the last census. This includes information about the size and composition of the family, the age structure of the population, family status, nationality, education, sources of livelihood, social groups, and migrations. Such a continuity between the survey and census programs will make it possible to make the necessary comparisons and study changes in population composition over the last 6 years.

For example, it is very important to study the question of migrations, and to analyze the results of the policy aimed at keeping cadres in rural areas and reducing their drift into towns. It is well known that construction of well appointed housing, schools, pre-school facilities for children, and clubs is developing at an accelerated pace on sovkhozes and kolkhozes in accordance with the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in order to further improve social conditions for rural workers. The medical, trade, and consumer services for the population are also being expanded. All this helps to keep agricultural cadres settled and reduce migration from country to town. In recent years, a process of reducing the drift of the rural population to the towns has begun.

The survey program has new themes which have not been studied in detail before, using a wide statistical base. The theme of the birthrate, material on which will make it possible to follow up changes that have taken place since 1981, when the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on measures to increase state aid for families with children, is very important. The data obtained as a result of the survey on these themes will help to analyze more thoroughly the family's development and to evaluate the effectiveness of measures connected with the implementation of the demographic policy in our country. The latter has the particular aim of helping to consolidate the family and of creating the best considitions for the combination of motherhood with active participation by women in labor and public activity. It is also planned to obtain information about housing conditions and about the average annual income of the population in 1984.

The information gathered under the program will be of great importance in drafting new measures for enhancing people's wellbeing.

[Ananchenko] Arkadiy Aleksandrovich, please tell our listeners now about the work done by the state statistical organs. There was probably a lot of it.

[Isupov] Yes, a great deal. The boundaries of urban settlements have been specified, the territory of the wards being studied has been determined, and special workers, counters, and checker-instructors are being trained. With the help of local soviets of people's deputies, more than 50,000 of these have been involved, coming from enterprises, establishments, and organizations. Forms and instructions on how to fill them out, questionnaires, and other material have been printed for the purpose of the survey and distributed to all areas of the Soviet Union where the survey is to be carried out. The duly trained counters, who will be issued with suitable identification by rayispolkoms, will make a preliminary tour of the houses in their sectors shortly before the survey, on 28 and 29 December 1984. They will meet the residents and remind them about the forthcoming survey. Let me remind you again that the survey begins 2 January, continuing until 11 January. The survey is being carried out throughout the territory of the USSR apart from the regions of the extreme North and other regions which are difficult to reach in January.

[Ananchenko] Please tell us, has some definite date been fixed for the counters to refer to?

[Isupov] Yes, it has been fixed. All the documentation in the survey will be completed according to the conditions on 1 January. May I observe that the survey staff are strictly forbidden to inform anybody whatsoever about the content of the answers written down. Party committees and administrative, economic, and public organizations are giving the state statistics bodies much help during preparations for the survey.

It is very important for every citizen to have a good understanding of the significance of the measures being prepared, and to give active help to the counters, for the success of the survey will depend to a large extent on the subjects themselves. Precise and full answers from them will make it possible to gather accurate information, which will be processed quickly by computers and used in the interests of all Soviet people. [end recording]

LEADERSHIP BODIES HAIL TAJIKISTAN ON ANNIVERSARY

PM201025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all working people of the Tajik SSR on the important event -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Tajik SSR and the Tajik Communist Party.

The Great October Socialist Revolution liberated the Tajik people from centuries of social and national oppression and enabled them to find genuine freedom and develop Soviet statehood. The implementation of Lenin's program of industrialization, the collectivization of agriculture, and cultural revolution promoted radical socioeconomic transformations in the republic.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the selfless aid of the Russian and other peoples of our country, the working people of the Tajik SSR have traveled a heroic path of struggle and labor achievements and have secured great successes in building a new life. During the Great Patriotic War Tajikistan's glorious sons and daughters, the entire Soviet people, armed themselves and fought courageously against the fascist aggressors and acted selflessly in the rear to forge victory over the enemy.

Soviet Tajikistan has secured particularly impressive results in soicalist building in recent years. The republic today has at its disposal a highly developed industry and modern agriculture. Major enterprises of nonferrous metallurgy, mining, machine building, instrument making, the chemical industry, and other sectors of industry are in operation there. The rich energy resources of the mountain region have been placed at the people's service. The Nurek GES has been brought to full capacity and the construction of a series of GES's on the Vakhsh is continuing. The material and technical base of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes has strengthened substantially, the area of irrigated lands has been extended, and the output of cotton, vegetables, grapes, and livestock products is increasing.

The Tajik SSR's science and culture have really blossomed, and year by year the prosperity of city and rural workers is improving and their way of life is being transformed. Skilled national cadres of workers, kolkhoz members, specialists, and the creative intelligentsia have grown up. The emancipation of Tajik women and their active participation in all spheres of the republic's production and social life is a great social gain. All this is graphic evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and of the unbreakable fraternal friendship and mutual assistance among the Soviet peoples and cogent confirmation of the indisputable advantages of the socialist system.

The republic's achievements are indissolubly linked with the activity of the Tajik Communist Party -- one of the CPSU's tested militant detachments. It organizes the masses purposefully and tirelessly educates working people in a spirit of loyalty to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and proletarian internationalism.

Communists and all working people of Tajikistan are actively implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee February, April, and October (1984) Plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and are persistently fighting to successfully fulfill the plan targets and the socialist pledges for the current year and of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers voice their firm conviction that the workers, kolkhoz members, and people's intelligentsia of the Tajik SSR -- true to the revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Soviet people -- will augment their efforts in tackling the key national economic tasks, will secure new successes in strengthening the economic and defense might of the socialist motherland and improving developed socialism in our country, and will greet fittingly both the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress.

Long live the Tajik SSR! Long live the Tajik Communist Party, militant detachment of the CPSU! Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

LEADERSHIP BODIES HAIL UZBEK SSR ON ANNIVERSARY

PM231950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers fervently congratulate the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and all working people of the Uzbek SSR on the memorable occasion -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Uzbek SSR and the Uzbek Communist Party.

The Russian proletariat and Lenin's party awakened the class consciousness of the working masses in Cnetral Asia and raised them to struggle against tsarism, against the feudal landlords' oppression, and for true freedom and happiness. The Great October Socialist Revolution's victory opened the way for the materialization of the Uzbek people's innermost aspirations and hopes and gave them the opportunity to acquire Soviet statehood.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party and relying on the fraternal help of the Russian and other peoples in the country, the republic's working people covered the path from feudalism to socialism in a historically brief period and overcame centuries-old backwardness. Fundamental economic, political, and cultural transformations took place. The emancipation of women was a major social gain.

During the grim years of the Great Patriotic War, Uzbekistan's glorious sons and daughters, together with the whole Soviet people, set examples of military and labor heroism. The republic turned into one of the reliable bases of the rear. It shipped without interruption combat equipment, uniforms, and food to the front and displayed selfless concern for evacuees. Uzbekistan's working people made a great contribution to rebuilding the national economy in the country's liberated regions.

During the postwar years the Uzbek SSR made major strides in the development of production forces and now occupies a fitting position within the unified national economic complex. Modern machine building, electrical engineering, chemical, mining, and other enterprises have been constructed and are operating there, and their output is well known in the USSR and abroad. Vast expanses of semi-desert land have been opened up and powerful irrigation systems have been created. The republic has become the basic supplier of "white gold" -- cotton -- and produces large quantities of rice, fruit, vegetables, and other agricultural products. Science and culture, people's education, and health services have reached a high level of development. There has been considerable growth in the population's well-being; the appearance of cities and villages and the entire way of life have changed beyond recognition. All this demonstrates convincingly and vividly the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the ideas of brotherhood and friendship of the USSR peoples.

The achievements of Uzbekistan's working people are inseparably linked to the activity of the republic party organization -- a major militant detachment of the CPSU. Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the February, April, and October (1984) Central Committee Plenums and the instructions of K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Uzbek Communist Party persistently organizes and educates the masses in the spirit of devotion to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Soviet patriotism, and socialist internationalism. Labor collectives' efforts are being channeled toward increasing their contribution to the implementation of the USSR food program. A course of further enhancing organization and strengthening discipline and law and order in all spheres of life and activity is being firmly applied. The republic's working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia are working with great enthusiasm to fulfill the targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, and are striving to fittingly welcome the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express their firm confidence that Uzbekistan's working people, loyal to the Soviet people's glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and led by their Communist Party, will augment their efforts in resolving the key national economic tasks and will score new successes in strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and the fraternal friendship of USSR peoples and in further improving developed socialism in our country.

Long live the Uzbek SSR! Long live the Uzbek Communist Party, militant detachment of the CPSU! Long live our great motherland, the USSR!

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

NEW EDITION OF BOOK ON LENIN, NATIONALISM PRINTED

PM271533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Anthology Published"]

[Text] The anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Struggle Against Nationalism" [V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Borbe s Natsionalizmom] has been published in a third, enlarged edition.

The works of V.I. Lenin and the CPSU documents included in it convincingly expose the reactionary gist and political harmfulness of bourgeois nationalism. V.I. Lenin considered nationalism to be one of the most dangerous tools in the bourgeoisie's ideological arsenal. Bourgeois nationalism now serves as the common ideological platform for various ideological trends pervaded by anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. That is why the struggle against nationalism and its manifestations is so topical and important.

The third edition contains a new section entitled "V.I. Lenin on the Special Danger of the Merging of Nationalism and Opportunism." The anthology is supplemented by speeches by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party figures, and by new documents and materials of the central party organizations.

The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

CORRECTION TO CHERNENKO AWARDING SOVIET WRITERS

The following correction to the item headlined "Chernenko Addresses USSR Writers, Presents Awards," published in the 27 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page R 1, is supplied from a TASS report front-paged by Moscow PRAVDA of 28 December in its First Edition under the headline "Presentation of High Awards of the Motherland":

Last paragraph, line four reads: ...Writers Anatoliy Ivanov, Sergey Sartakov; and Academician and... (correcting queried name Sergey Syrtakov)

CORRECTION TO USTINOV OBITUARY SIGNATORIES

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "PRAVDA Carries Ustinov Obituary Signatories," published in the 26 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 1, second paragraph, penultimate line: The name "V.V. Sirodov" should read "V.V. Sidorov."

COMPARISON OF DEPARTMENT HEADS CONFERENCE REPORT

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 20 December in its First Edition carries on page 3 a TASS report on the conference of Communist Party department heads. Entitled "Conference at CPSU Central Committee," the report has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 21 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 7, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph two, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...was also discussed.

The conference was addressed by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs; V.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court; V.P. Pirozhkov, deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; Colonel General M.D. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces; and chiefs of the administrative organs departments of a number of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms.

Comrade Ligachev, secretary... (supplying additional passage, picking up last paragraph, line one).

BRIEFS

CHERNENKO ARTICLE PUBLISHED -- An article by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entitled "Measuring up to the Requirements of Advanced Socialism -- Some Current Problems of the Theory, Strategy, and Tactics of the CPSU," has been published as a separate pamphlet. The article is published in the 18th issue of the journal KOMMUNIST. The pamphlet has been published by the Politicheskaya Literatura Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Dec 84 LD]

AFP: ANOTHER SOVIET NUCLEAR EXPLOSION RECORDED

NC281002 Paris AFP in English 0938 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Uppsala, Sweden, Dec 28 (AFP) -- An underground nuclear explosion occurred at 0357 GMT today in the Semipalatinsk Plateau, in the southern central Soviet [republic] of Kazakhstan, the seismic laboratory at Uppsala University said.

The explosion registered 6.9 on the open-ended Richter scale, whose effective maximum is nine, the laboratory said. It was the 11th blast of its kind recorded in that area this year, it added.

PROGRESS OF VEGA-1, VEGA-2 PROBES REPORTED

LD281003 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 28 TASS -- "We are at the very start of a unique interplanetary marathon. We regularly keep in contact with the 'Vega' automotic probes. Everything has been going smoothly so far, strictly in accordance with plan," Academician Roald Sagdeyev said at a press conference in Moscow today on the occasion of the launching of Vega-1 and Vega-2 probes to study Venus and Halley's Comet.

It was said at the meeting of the supervisors of the project and journalists that the launchings took place in two stages, on December 15 and 21. The probes were first put into an intermediate orbit round the globe and subsequently sent towards Venus. They will reach the planet in June 1985. Descent modules will go down to the surface of the planet while the probes themselves will continue on their way to meet Halley's Comet in March 1986.

MARINE SATELLITE STATION SET UP NEAR ODESSA

LD271915 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 27 Dec 84

[Text] Odessa December 27 TASS -- A marine satellite communication station has been put into operation near Odessa, a Soviet port city on the Black Sea. It will service Soviet and foreign ships in the waters of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans fitted out with special reception and transmission equipment.

The station makes it possible to transmit signals by means of relaying satellites in telephone and telegraph modes. This makes it possible to establish reliable communication channels, functioning without distortions, on the shore-outer space-ship lines even in the zone of near-earth space packed with radio waves.

The powerful aerials of the complex are so far the only ones in the system of International Marine Satellite Communication Organisation (Inmarsat), which can maintain communication at once with both oceans. Due to the station it will be possible to increase effectiveness in the operation of ships and safety of their navigation. In the future, not only navigators of ships, but also explorers of the world ocean, the Antarctic and geologists will be able to use the satellite communication system.